FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Advertisements inserted for $3 per square of 10 lines or less for each publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Orphan Fund—A Special Notice.

PARTIES who have given their personal bonds to the "North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund" are respectfully requested to remit the *interest* due thereon up to January 1, 1865. The object of this call is to enable the Directors to make appropriations and put the Fund at once to its intended uses. We have already assisted several orphans of soldiers and desire to extend our operations every year. The proposed plan, which I am very sure the Directors will adopt, is to assign certain amounts to each county, and allow the Directors for that county to draw upon the Treasurer up to a certain limit, to take advantage of all the generous aids made by existing schools and colleges and the University, and to supplement these liberalities by appropriations from this Fund. It is believed that this simple plan will combine *all* the suggestions made by the press and by gentlemen who have given this subject the benefit of their consideration, and will most promptly do the most good to the largest numbers.

Let it be noticed that we do not call for the payment of the bonds. As the *interest* is all we can use we prefer that the bonds shall stand. If paid we must reinvest. But if gentlemen desire to take up their bonds, let them also remember the interest.

In many counties there are thousands of dollars of subscription not yet paid nor bonded. Will not subscribers promptly close up their subscriptions?

The address of the Treasurer is Jno G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Directors is on the *third Thursday of March* 1865, in Raleigh.

CHAS. F. DEMMS, Financial Agent
Jan'y 11. 1t

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court Clerk's Office, 10th January 1865.

BY order of Hon. R. S. FRENCH, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the State of North Carolina, a Court of Over and Terminer for the County of Robeson will be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Tuesday the 17th day of January 1865.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for Robeson County, at office in Lumberton, the 10th day of January 1865.

JOHN R. CARTER, Clerk.
January 11. 1400 2tpd

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate, No. 129 for three hundred dollars for 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds,—dated 4th March 1864,—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville, N. C., in my favor, has been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made for a Duplicate. BENJAMIN INMAN

Lexington, Dec'r 7. 92-6tpd

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, Fall Term, 1864, I will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 24th of January next, the PLANTATION of the late Duncan McNeill on Carver's Creek, containing 1,044 acres, and the following Real Estate in Fayetteville:

One Lot on Bow street, known as the Shop Lot.
One vacant Lot adjoining.
One Lot corner of Cool Spring and Russell streets.
One Lot South side Person street, joins Branson.
One Lot North side Person street, late residence.
One Lot South side Person street with two dwellings.
One Lot Kennedy street, with double dwelling.
One Lot, vacant, adjoining.
One Lot, vacant, in Campbelltown.
7 or 7 acres between the Clarendon Bridge and the mouth of Cross Creek.
One small tract of land joining John Murphy, of 30 acres, and a small tract joining Robert Williams, quantity not yet known.

Terms at Sale.

Persons wishing to view the property will apply to A. A. McKethan or Charles McNeill.

DAVID McNEILL, Commissioner.
Dec'r 18. 93 1w6tpd

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $150 per gross, $60 per dozen, $5 per box.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R R Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" P S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Skinner,
Address,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Cohen,
Marion, Wm Warchfield,
Pittsboro', J Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Norfleet,
Salisbury, Henderson & Eanis,
" Burnaut & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEBNE,
Goldsboro' N C,
Entry the 1st.

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE, No 59, dated March 18th, 1864, issued to me by John W. Sanford, Depositary, at this place, for $1000, 4 per cent Confederate Bonds. Said certificate is without our endorsement. This is to notify the public that we have made application in due form of law to Mr. Sanford for a duplicate Certificate.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.
Fayetteville, Dec'r 29. 97-6tpd

BLANK DEEDS

JUST PRINTED on super paper. For sale at the OBSERVER BOOKSTORE.
Dec 2. 90-

Young's Arithmetical Dictionary,

EMBRACING a system of Arithmetic, Ready Reckoner, Interest Calculator, Book Keeping, Forms, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Dec'r 16,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

THE MAILS.—In addition to the usual failures of Mr. Reagan's "slow coach," we had two days past a great flood of rain, obstructing the mail from Raleigh, by which we generally receive Virginia papers, when they come at all. The telegraph wires too were broken by the wind storm of Tuesday night. As a consequence of all this, our paper to-day has a very miscellaneous cast.

GREAT FRESH.—The Cape Fear is swollen by the great rains to an extent rarely witnessed. It backs water up the Cross and Blount's creeks to the very centre of this town, passing over several mill and factory dams, up to the dam of the Merchant Mills, at Eccles's Bridge. The damage to the machinery of mills and factories must be very heavy, and the loss of time a serious drawback. The machinery is submerged at McLauchlin's Saw and Grist mill, the Cross Creek, Blount's Creek and Fayetteville Mills Cotton Factories, and Mr. John Gee's Grist Mill.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER'S FOLLY.—It is not easy to estimate the evil that one imprudent man may do to his country, when at the head of a Press, and that Press located in Richmond. The Richmond Enquirer is a case in point. It has recently started two notions, each of which has caused controversy and discouragement at home, and confirmed the yankees in their favorite idea that the Confederacy is on the point of giving up. If they had originated anywhere but in Richmond, it is probable little or no attention would have been paid to them. But the Press of that city has far more influence upon the public than it ought to have, for, as a whole, it is deficient in judgment, and is much too prejudiced to be relied upon as a safe counsellor.

We notice that the last of these propositions of the Enquirer, (to form an alliance with England and France,) has been promptly snapped up by Seward and sent off to all the U. S. Ministers in Europe, as an evidence that we are no longer able to resist and therefore should no longer be treated by European nations as a belligerent power. It is possible that this idea may be pressed to some effect, and that it may damage us to some extent in Europe. What good it has done or can do us, either there or here, it would not be easy to tell.

The proposition appears to have been attributed in the United States to the Sentinel, which is the recognized organ of the Administration, instead of to the Enquirer, which is hostile to the Administration.

MORE INDISCRETIONS OF THE PRESS.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, a paper spoken of as edited with great ability, if not discretion, lately charged that President Davis had "diverted" himself with various untoward orders of troops, which resulted in disasters. The following are a few of its charges:

"On the eve of the battle of Chancellorsville, when Hooker confronted Gen Lee with 130,000 men, Longstreet was sent—on a *diversion*—to Suffolk. His absence was keenly felt by Gen. Lee. *Doing double duty*, Jackson fell. The most splendid victory of the war remained indecisive, from the want of a few more men.

"To relieve Vicksburg, a *diversion* into Pennsylvania was undertaken; and Washington was *not* threatened by a corps operating along the Orange railroad—as was recommended by Gen. Lee. Mr. Davis could not spare the men from *Richmond*. Hence Meade was enabled to follow the movement of Gen. Lee and seize the Heights of Gettysburg.

"To relieve Petersburg, less than 15,000 men were sent upon a *diversion* into Maryland, after Hunter was driven to the Ohio river. The 6th and 19th Corps were ordered to reinforce Sheridan and Crook; 11,000 cavalry were thrown upon Gen. Early's flanks—in an open country, far more favorable to their evolutions than the wooded region along the Appomattox, where they had been unable to operate effectively. The concentration was fearfully against us."

The Richmond Sentinel is *authorized* to say, that "*each one* of the above statements is *wholly* unfounded and without a *semblance* of justification or excuse." The Sentinel adds:—

"The manœuvres of Gen. Lee's campaigns have been *all his own*. Admirable manœuvres they have been; and most happily adapted to the circumstances of the country. They have won for him a renown of which we have no doubt the President would be extremely proud, if it were fairly his; but he deserves no more of it than belongs to a cordial approval of the policy of the distinguished general, and an admiration of the genius which conceived it."

The Sentinel supposes that the Chronicle's object was to attack Gen. Lee through the President—that it knew the public feeling would not tolerate an open assault upon the great and good General, and that therefore this indirect mode was adopted. We do not think this supposition correct. It was simply an attempt by a "parlour General" to show his superior capacity to manage a great army, particularly after events had shown what movements had been successful and what failures; and to weaken the arm of the government by attributing to the President an improper interference with Gen. Lee's operations. It has come to be a received notion, founded upon just such publications as this of the Chronicle, allowed to pass uncontradicted, that the President interferes in everything, and orders everything, not only in the Departments at Richmond, but also in all the armies. We are glad to see the Sentinel's explicit contradiction, for we confess that we had given some credence to the uncontradicted assertions of such malcontents as the Chronicle.

A COMPLIMENT TO FAYETTEVILLE.—A distant correspondent, in the midst of other things very elegantly expressed and greatly appreciated, pays the following tribute to the liberality of the citizens of Fayetteville:

"It has been animating all through this war merely to read the lists of Fayetteville donations. Certainly no community has done more, or more nobly. If one good deed shines far in a naughty world, then Fayetteville has a radiance thrown around her that will illumine her name through many coming years. I say again, that her example, as it shines in the columns of the Fayetteville Observer for the past four years, has cheered others and stimulated humble efforts to do likewise in distant corners."

A NEW RAILROAD.—A very important link in the chain of Southern Railroads is now in process of construction, viz: from Augusta, Geo., to Columbia, S. C. It is an interior line, avoiding the necessity of running down from Augusta to Branchville and then up to Columbia, and saving 61 miles of distance, equal, indeed, considering necessary detention at Branchville, to nearly 100 miles. Like the Piedmont road, from Greensborough to Danville, it may become of vital importance to the Confederacy, should the enemy ever get possession of the lower Roads in South Carolina. About 560 hands are at work on the road, the whole is under contract, and about 25 miles graded. 2000 hands it is said could complete the road in 6 months.

A LESSON FROM THE ENEMY.—The New York World urges Lincoln "to make a generous offer of peace and amnesty" during the depression of the South in consequence of late disasters, and before the Southern people "brace themselves against their losses, as they did against the loss of New Orleans—as they did against the loss of the Mississippi—both of which were blows of which the consequences did not correspond to our expectations."

Lincoln has not sense enough to pursue this policy, which, though it would not be successful, and ought not to be successful—for the Confederacy should never tolerate the idea of reconstruction which it conveys—might promote dissension and division among the weak-kneed. But *we* may have sense enough to profit by the World's very correct idea that we will brace ourselves against recent losses, recover from them, as we did from much heavier losses. Only think of the great disasters cited by that paper—the loss of New Orleans and then of Vicksburg and the Mississippi, incomparably greater than any we have lately sustained—and then think of the great battles we have since fought and the glorious victories we have since gained. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." It is only the croakers who exclude hope—the croakers, a species of animal somewhat like the "fetherals" of old party times, of whom a fiery democrat said he didn't know any thing about them except that "they were not humans." Hope will again beget confidence in the Southern heart. Our glorious armies will gain new victories; and God in his own good time will give us the one great boon of Independence.

THE YANKEE GEN. SHERMAN.—This officer, now in possession of Savannah, made known his notions of the proper treatment of rebels in a long letter published before the commencement of his Georgia campaign. His theory was to rob the people of provisions and burn mills and factories, and if they do not then submit to the "best government the world ever saw," to dispossess them of their property, drive them into foreign lands, and introduce a new population. As justification of this policy he cited in his letter the treatment of the revolted Irish by William and Mary, two centuries ago, and the punishment of Satan and the rebellious angels. It is now said of him, that "Since he left Milledgeville, Sherman seems to have changed his policy. In that town, as before at Atlanta, he was all harshness and brutality; at Savannah he has been all conciliation." This last is probably the result of advice from some of Gov'r Brown's men. It plainly is not Sherman's own policy, nor that of his government, for the bitter malignity of both has been too often and too outrageously manifested to be susceptible of a doubt.

We have reason to believe that since Sherman has been in Savannah he has expressed his determination to let loose his soldiers as soon as they get into South Carolina, declaring that he neither could nor would restrain them. This diabolical purpose accords with the expressions of intense hate of that State always indulged in at the North. And should Sherman invade that State, as doubtless he will, the world may look for a system of cruel and brutal outrages in comparison with which those of the past four years will appear merciful and kind. We take it for granted that South Carolina understands all this and will nerve herself accordingly. Her women and children and old men living along his route will do well to flee for their lives and their honor.

THE RALEIGH CONSERVATIVE.—Marmaduke S. Robbins, Esq. who has for some months past been Private Secretary to Gov. Vance, has become the Editor of the Conservative. He closes his salutatory address to its readers with the following avowal of sound doctrine:—

"In regard to the terrible war in which we are now engaged, the Conservative will espouse and advocate any practicable and constitutional plan which presents a fair prospect of producing a cessation of arms by restoring to us an honorable peace, and at the same time it will oppose any impracticable propositions, which may be in conflict with the constitution and the fundamental principles of our government, tending, as such propositions generally do, to encourage the public enemy, and distract, divide and weaken ourselves; and in all respects we shall endeavor so far as a candid and truthful statement of facts and the reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom, can be pleasant, in times like these, to make the Daily and Weekly visits of the Conservative both agreeable and profitable."

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.—A letter in the Raleigh Conservative from Lane's Brigade in Lee's Army thus rebukes the spirit of the croakers at home, which, as we have abundant evidence, has not affected the soldiers, who bear the heat and burden of the day, and brave the dangers from which the croakers take care to screen themselves:

"What are the signs of the times? Are the people at home in dear old North Carolina depressed on account of the late disaster to our arms? Do they think the clouds are thickening? Why, we have seen gloomier hours than these. Immediately after the retreat from Gettysburg the times were darker than they are now. Then, Lee's great army had suffered a reverse, but now it is as defiant and as well organized as it was before Richmond in '62. But some croaker may say, "why, Hood is badly whipped." That may be so and so is the man who utters it. Well, we lost Vicksburg with an entire army, and that, with the Gettysburg fight, were by far greater blows to us than this Hood has received; and yet we survived both and were better afterwards than before. We all regret General Hood's defeat, but it should nerve our people to still greater efforts. If we lose our cause it will be because our people so will it. It is now a question of pluck and endurance. Do you not remember with what contempt "the yankee" was held by our people before the war? Is there a man anywhere in these Confederate States who would be willing to succumb to this despised creature? Possibly there are some, but surely the manhood of these States would spurn the idea. To abate our zeal now is to be governed forever and forever by genuine yankees. The people should ponder well."

SAVANNAH.—The following remarks on the yankee submission meeting in Savannah are from the Augusta (Geo.) Register:

"The action of the meeting formally dissolves all connection between the city and the Confederacy, and burying the head of secession in sackcloth and ashes, they sue at the feet of infamy for a niche in the temple of disgrace. We blush for Savannah, and as much as we execrate the conduct of the people, we pity them. The fair fame of the Forest city is tarnished by the disreputable conduct of, what we cannot but believe to be the smaller portion of her citizens. They have looked down the black vista of ruin and desolation which Sherman left behind him in his march through the heart of the Empire State to their city; they have had the record of the past, written in blood from the glory haloed field of Manassas to the not less memorable but fatal one of Franklin—they can look upon the bleaching bones of thousands of heroes who have died for their country—and yet are willing to throttle the voice that comes from these bloody fields to bid us fight on, and say to miserable tyrants who have worked the ruin of our country, and murdered our best citizens, "take us back, we will be one with you!" Oh, shame, shame, upon the perfidy; away with the ignominy. We believe Savannah will yet be disenthralled, and then she will spew from her mouth the impious wretches who would sell her honor to him who knows not honor. The men who would sell their country in such an hour as this, would sell their souls for a consideration in dollars and cents—would sell their Lord for less than thirty pieces of silver."

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. LEVENTHORPE

HEAD QRS., Kinston, N. C., Dec. 28, 1864.

Major J. C. McRae, A. A. G., &c: Major:—I have the honor to report to you that having learned from Col. Armstead of an expedition in force made by the enemy on the Roanoke river, I reinforced his right, at Hamilton, with the 68th N. C., and ordered Col. Anderson's Reg't of Junior Reserves from Weldon. I proceeded at the same time with Col. Whitford's Reg't, the 67th N. C., from Kinston, and reached Hamilton on the 18th inst.

I found the enemy advancing slowly up the river in gun-boats and launches, and removing the torpedoes as they advanced. There is good reason to believe that three boats were sunk in the advance. I am warranted in saying that two were undoubtedly destroyed.

It becomes evident that the object of the enemy was to secure a landing within Conoho creek, and I determined that Poplar Point would be the place selected; I therefore sent some infantry to attack the launches as they came up the river. They succeeded in firing a volley from ambush, and apparently killed and wounded the entire crew of one launch. Two other launches surrendered to the attacking party, but the company of the 67th engaged was driven from the prizes by volleys of grape from the gunboats. Capt. Cogdell, of the 67th, deserves credit for the punishment inflicted on the enemy in this attack. As the enemy still advanced I ordered Col. Broadfoot to proceed to Poplar Point with a body of infantry and dispute the landing. I also ordered Col. Whitford, with his regiment, to the landing, and a section of Parrott guns, from Capt. Dixon's battery. The enemy came up on the 20th, and made an effort to land. The skirmishers were easily driven to their boats. A brisk engagement then took place with the gunboats. We attacked them with infantry and artillery; and forced them to withdraw a mile, after three hours hard fighting. On the 22d another attempt was made to land, which was repulsed.

The enemy was driven off the evening of the 23d. Col. Whitford dashed at the boats with his regiment, and fought them for four miles with great determination. The conduct of this brave and excellent officer is worthy of the highest commendation, and I deem it no more than justice in bringing it to the notice of my superiors. I regret to state that Col. Whitford was severely wounded. In the former advance of the enemy, which occurred immediately subsequent to the attack on Bethell, much credit is due to Capts Brown and Pitt, the former of the 6th N. C. cavalry, the latter commanding an unattached company, for the gallantry and success with which they fought and detained the enemy at every possible point until reinforcements came up. Capt. Dixon's battery, in the late advance, also did good service, and more particularly the section commanded by Lieut. Jones, which first engaged the enemy. A sunken boat, whose spars I saw myself, indicates very well the accuracy and success of the former.

I have the honor to be, Major,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. LEVENTHORPE, Brig. Gen.

Affairs in Polk County.—Last Thursday was a day of intense excitement in Columbus Village, N. C., a day long to be remembered and one which has caused many families to feel the pangs of deep distress, grief and sorrow.

The bloody affair began about noon, in this way: Lt. Tom Lane, in command of some citizens and soldiers for the purpose of putting down some acts of outlawry which had been perpetrated upon the citizens of Polk and adjoining counties, proceeded to the house of Pate Hunter, (in the village) and notified him that he was then a prisoner, also notifying Hunter's two sons, Charles and Sam, that they were likewise prisoners. The senior Hunter (who was in his shirt sleeves) requested to be allowed to go into the house for his coat, which was granted by Lane. The three Hunters walked into the house and in a few moments appeared at the door, each heavily armed, the senior leading the way, brandishing two large bowie knives; the sons with Colt's army pistols in hand. As soon as they cleared the enclosure, Pate Hunter remarked to Dr. Columbus Mills, "I will kill you, you d—d old rascal," making at the same time rapid strides towards the Doctor, and calling upon his sons to fire. Lane, to save the Doctor, sprang to his assistance, and exploded a cap of his pistol at Hunter's head. At this time Lane and the young Hunters began to fire their pistols in deadly earnest. The other party firing without stint upon Pate Hunter, killing him instantly; the position of Lane and the younger Hunters being such that to shoot would be endangering the life of Lane. The boys had it all to themselves. By this time, Lane gave Charles Hunter a severe shot, who fell to the ground, the other brother firing at Lane with telling effect. Lane now fell to the ground, pierced by three balls, but yet able to fire, which he did at Sam Hunter, who was making off, striking him in the elbow joint. Sam Hunter now drops his pistol and makes off, the guard firing several shots but doing no damage. Sam makes a temporary escape.

The guard soon arrested some citizens who they had heard from reliable authority were accomplices of said Hunter, and others. A posse followed to the house of Hunter, where they found him wounded as above described.

To tell what has since followed my pen almost falters, but to be a warning to others the truth must come. The arrested party were sent off under guard, the secret of which none other can tell. The news was soon in circulation, however, that the whole party of four were killed, not more than a mile from the village of Columbus. The friends were anxious to find out if such was the case, upon a search, which I am informed was, alas! too true.

P. S. Lane is yet alive, and some hope of his recovery.—*Henderson, N. C., Times.*

Terrible Conflagration—About Ten Millions of Dollars worth of Property Destroyed!—On Saturday morning last, a most destructive fire occurred in this town at the depots of the N. C. & C. & S. C. Railroads. About 1½ o'clock fire broke out in a small building a few yards from the large Passenger Shed, and near the Quartermaster's buildings. The wind blowing very heavy at the time, it spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the Shed and the two Quartermaster Ware-houses were in flames. From these it caught to the building formerly used as a ticket office by the C. & S. C. R. R., thence to the piles of Cotton on the platforms around the main Depot buildings, and then to the N. C. Depot. The Warehouses, sheds, and one-half of the N. C. Depot building were consumed, destroying vast quantities of corn, flour, cotton, sugar, &c.

The loss to the Confederate Government is severe. We learn that there were stored under the shed and in the warehouses over 23,000 sacks corn and oats, 1900 sacks flour, 160 hogsheads sugar, besides blankets, soldiers clothing, leather, and various other articles. One of the warehouses was about 400 feet long, the other 200 feet; both filled with Government stores. A few hogsheads of the sugar were saved before the fire reached it, and some has since been gathered up from beneath the burning corn. About 3000 sacks of corn were taken from the ruins on Saturday in a damaged condition, besides a small quantity of cloth, flannel, &c. Maj Echols, the Quartermaster, lost a portion of his books and papers. The iron safe belonging to the office remained in the burning building, and we learn that the money, &c., which was in it is not damaged. The loss to the Government is estimated at from five to six millions of dollars, at least.

Among the depot buildings about 200 bales Cotton were burned. Two portion of the N. C. Depot which was constructed by the C. & S. C. Railroad as a store room for a large quantities of freight belonging to individuals, is the which was totally destroyed. Next to the Government the C. & S. C. Railroad is the heaviest loser—the loss, probably, amounting to one or two millions. The loss of cotton is sustained mostly by individuals and the Columbia & Hamburg Railroad Co. The total loss by this fire is thought to be over ten millions of dollars. Had it not been for the rain which fell in the early part of the night and for a day or two previous, the destruction of property would have been much greater.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stove pipe, but various opinions are expressed on the subject—some attributing it to negligence.

Charlotte Democrat.

Recognition of Service.—It was once said, figuratively of course, that every French soldier carried in his knapsack the *baton* of a Marshal of France; that is, that promotion in that army was free to all, and that the humblest soldier might aspire to the highest military position which his sovereign could confer. This no doubt had and still has its influence in stimulating the ambition, firing the courage and enlivening the genius of the soldiers of that most military of nations. * * * Our military system is not of course equal to the French. We have not had either the time or the means to perfect it, but we may imitate its spirit in matters open for imitation. Prominent among these is the prompt recognition of merit—the marking of signal service by deserved promotion. As for instance, *Brigadier* General Hoke captured Plymouth, and was a *Major* General from that date. That was an illustration of the spirit to which we refer. It was a merited advancement. But if the capture of Plymouth entitled Gen. Hoke to promotion, does not the defence of Wilmington, equally gallant, and infinitely more important, entitle its gallant defenders to their step?

Among the gallant officers in Fort Fisher or at Sugar Loaf, are there not those who have nobly won their spurs? Would any begrudge the able General who planned, and was in general command of our defences at the mouth of Cape Fear, any step that might be conferred upon him? While his own command would rejoice over, would not the whole country approve of the promotion of the gallant Colonel under whose immediate superintendence Fort Fisher has grown up, and under whose more immediate command it was fought? Do not all his officers and men deserve promotion, were that possible? But since it is not possible, are there not some exemplary cases to whom promotion might be extended with the double effect of rewarding merit and of stimulating honorable ambition? Above all, are there not instances in which promotions may be made from the ranks? Shall it be said with truth that Imperial France is more liberal in this respect than Confederate America?

Shall Gen. Kirkland and his brave men pass with only a casual notice? or the co-operating naval arm be forgotten, even if it was compelled to be wielded on land? Shall any, in fact, be forgotten, even although all meritorious soldiers cannot be promoted?

We, of course, merely glance lightly over matters which will appear more fully in the official reports of commanding officers. We adduce instances, by way of illustration, and not of enumeration. The *inclusion* of those we have named is not, therefore, to be understood as in any way intended to mean the *exclusion* of others.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A Raid that did not pay.—Recently, a considerable body of yankee cavalry visited the Northern Neck of Virginia, ostensibly to hunt Yankee bounty-jumpers and deserters and to break up Confederate guerrilla organizations; but, in reality, to recruit negroes for the United States armies. The Yankee press, as usual, represent the expedition as having been "highly successful." We have the means of knowing that, in the matter of attaining its true object, it was eminently a failure. We are informed by a gentleman just from that section of country that, on the approach of the enemy, all the young male negroes fled to the woods, and there remained till the danger was passed. Several old negroes and some women went to the Yankees, but were told that they were not wanted; that if they insisted upon going with them the raiders would be obliged to take them, but would much prefer not doing so. The women they advised by all means to remain with their owners, saying that in the Yankee lines they had nothing to expect but want and suffering. The raiders did not get a single recruit. The enemy believe we are going to put all our able-bodied negroes into our ranks; and in kidnapping them they think at once to swell their own armies and weaken ours.

Rich. Dispatch.

BEAST BUTLER.—This worthy has added to his ill reputation by the part he acted, or perhaps failed to act, in the late expedition against Wilmington. A correspondent of the New York World says:

"Certain it is, that in the fleet he is universally blamed, in vehement and emphatic terms, for continual delays when the expedition was preparing, and for lack of enterprise when the action was in progress. As an indication of the intensity of feeling against Gen. Butler, which at present pervades the fleet, I may mention that but just now a naval officer, whose name is familiar in every household in the land, denounced him as "either *a black hearted traitor or an arrant coward.*" Another equally well known, said: "He forced himself into the expedition, and I believe he came down with the deliberate purpose of defeating the enterprise. He was determined to have his own way, and, seeing that he could not, was bent on thwarting everything."

Congress.—RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—Nothing of interest was done in the Senate to-day. The House passed the Army Consolidation bill by 1 majority. The vote was reconsidered, and pending further consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Hillsboro' Recorder.—In consequence of failing health, the proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder offers that paper for sale. The Recorder has been published over forty years by its present venerable editor and proprietor, Mr Denis Heartt. It has a respectable list, a good position, and a fair share of job work and advertising custom.

Resigned.—Capt. Alfred W. Dockery of Richmond county, and the 38th Regiment N. C. Troops, has resigned.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, Dec. 27, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: You will please publish for the benefit of their relatives and friends the following casualties in my company, during the heavy bombardment at Fort Fisher, on the 25th and 25th of Dec. 1864:

Killed: Private Elias Davis. Missing and supposed to be captured: Privates P P McArthur, M Clark, J Corner, J W Jearnigan, C H Millican, L F Nance, S K Pate, M Stephens.

A. B. McCALLUM,
1st Lt. comd'g Co. C, 7th Bat. N. C. Jr. Res.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties in Co. D, 1st Bat. N. C. H Artillery, on Confederate Point, Dec. 24th and 25th.—Wounded: Privates J P Graham, arm, slight, fragment of shell; Calvin A Cobb, body, slight, fragment of shell.

J. L. McCORMIC, Capt.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday the 11th inst., Mrs. JOANNA McMILLAN, relict of the late John McMillan, for many years a leading merchant of this place, in the 80th year of her age. An affectionate and tender mother, a cordial and sincere friend, she adorned a christian life by a holy walk and godly conversation. She was one of the oldest members of the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church to-morrow, (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The community generally are invited to attend.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In memory of Gilbert G. Little, Co. D, 51st N. C. T. who fell mortally wounded while charging Fort Harrison, Sept'r 30th, 1864:—

Another noble hero's gone,
He fell as falls the brave,
And now he's sweetly slumbering on
Within a soldier's grave;
He's gone where trouble's cease,
He's left this life of pain
For that blest land where all is peace,
Where joy's eternal reign.
Yes, far away among the blessed,
With all his troubles o'er,
His happy spirit forever rests
With Christ, forever more.
Oh, God the Righteous and the Just,
The ever blessed One,
Teach us in Thee alone to trust,
To say thy will be done,
And when we've done thy will below,
You call us hence away,
Oh, may we to thy bosom go,
To dwell in endless day.

A POLITICAL PARROT

A Page of Nonsense from Dickens' All the Year Round.

It was on "the shilling side of Broadway" (I do not know the origin of this designation) on one of those hot mornings in spring, when the metropolitan disposition to ice cream impelled me into a confectioner's shop. The back parlor of a former aristocratic dwelling was the refreshment room. Its large windows looked towards the east, and the room was flooded with sunshine such as the Londoner is never blessed nor blinded with—for there are two sides even to the subject of sunshine. In the warm heart of the light there was a brilliant green parrot, fastened by a silver chain to a perch, where she seemed to rest from pure choice. She was singing as I never heard a parrot sing—with human naturalness and rollicking joyousness. The song, an ancient favorite with a certain class in the land of its birth, had met favor with all classes in the land of its adoption:

O, it's my delight on a shiny night, &c.

She sung it all, without once stopping or breaking down.

The waiter, who wiped the small table where I had seated myself, and handed me the daily paper fastened in a machine lest it should run away, remarked: "Twenty year old if she's a day!"

I gave my order, and then listened to the song until it was finished, as a respectful audience should, not interrupting to applaud. Then I said, "Bravo, Polly!"

The parrot turned her head, and looking at me sharply, said rapidly, "What's your name? What do you want? Can you whistle?"

"What's your name?" I replied in Yankee fashion answering one question, or three, with another.

"Pretty Poll, pretty Poll, poor Poll! Polly wants a cracker. Polly Brown, Polly Brown, Capt. John Brown's bird, ship Midas. Bought of a nigger king on the Gold Coast for a pair of red breeches and a roasting pig. Brought to Philadelphia in eighteen hundred and forty. Don't you know the devil's dead? Choked to death with a Quaker's head. Capt. Brown's bird. Capt. Brown's a Whig; wears a clean shirt."

This sent the parrot's associations to sea, and she proceeded to heave anchor with a will, changing merrily to sail or songs till an imaginary storm came on. Then she gave orders through a speaking trumpet, proving that she had been forgotten and left on the deck in a squall, and that she had not been so much frightened as to interrupt the progress of her education. When the storm was over, she took to the pump, and sung with a tenderness and fair weather after a storm sweetness:

Rock and roll me over, one more day,
One more day, my darling,
One more day;
O, rock and roll me over,
One more day.

The parrot's usual sharp barking inhumanity of voice was not present in this specimen. She spoke and sang like a music loving negro of intelligence and European training. Doubtless her first lessons had been given by such a master. I am sorry to be obliged to record, that presently Capt. Brown's bird began a running fire of very naughty words. As the yankees say, "it would not be pretty" to repeat this portion of the bird's performance. Like a good artist, she did not allow her audience to tire from the length of any part of her entertainment. She came by sudden transition to the rehearsal of political contests. She elected Gen. Harrison to the Presidency of the United States with great eclat, singing:

Have you heard the great commotion,
Motion, motion,
The country through?
It is the ball a rolling on,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van
Van, Van, is a used up man.

The English reader may need to be informed that Gen. Harrison, then candidate for the Presidency of the United States, had once fought with some Indians at a place called Tippecanoe. A hero was wanted as a candidate for the Presidency. The "Hero of Tippecanoe" was selected, and duly nicknamed "Old Tip," and was sung into office. "Tyler, too," became Vice President. "Little Van, Van," who was "a used up man," was President Van Buren, at the time of this election, in the fourth year of his reign over the great Republic. The songs in this campaign, which were all faithfully remembered by the parrot, had a great family resemblance, and were not too reverent to be inconsistent with universal suffrage and the "sovereignty of the people." One of them, sung to the tune of "O, Susanna," alluded to the residence of Mr. Van Buren, and the product of his kitchen garden, in the culture of which he was supposed to have much satisfaction:

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still,
I dream't I saw old Kinderhook
A comin' down the hill;
A cabbage stump was in his mouth
A tear was in his eye,
Says he, we are beaten North and South,
But Johnny don't you cry.

Johnny was President Van Buren's only son, and a celebrated Democratic "stump orator." The family residence was at Kinderhook.

The next "Presidential campaign" rehearsed by the bird was that in which Henry Clay failed to be elected. The refrain of one of the songs was sung to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker;"

Get out of the way, you're all unlucky.
Clear the track for old Kentucky!

Millions of men, North, South, East and West, had sung the same doggerel to the same negro music, with the same host of torchlight processions and tar-barrel bonfires, that the parrot was now singing in the soft sunshine of early spring, in the metropolis of the great Republic.

Captain Brown's bird was a living history of much that had not found record elsewhere. When at last she ceased to sing, I turned to the table, to find a melted ice-cream and iced sherry cobbler awaiting my leisure. I paid proper attention to the legitimate fluid, and was paying my score, when a young girl, as pretty as young American girls often are, brushed past me, and past her faded and attenuated mother, who sat at the receipt of cash, evidently going to school; for she had a book and a porcelain slate in her hand. The parrot called out briskly, "Maggie, have you got your geography?" She replied, "Yes, I have," and went her way. The feminine cashier assured me that the parrot knew the meaning of all she said, and all that was said to her. The proprietress believed in her rational powers as fully as the negroes believe in those of the monkey. "I only wish," said she, "that she would not say so many things that are not pretty."

FOR HIRE.

A GIRL of 17, and a WOMAN of 19 and child. Apply to E. L. WIGGLOW.
Jan'y 11, 1865. 1400-3t

From the Richmond Sentinel.

MEMORANDUM OF EVENTS—CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

We have prepared the following memorandum of the transactions of 1864, for the gratification of our readers It would be worth their trouble to preserve it, as it is desirable sometimes to refer to dates which may have escaped the memory.

[The record of the Sentinel commences with February. To make the year's record complete we compile the events of January from other sources —ED. STATE JOURNAL]

JANUARY.

3. Gen W E Jones fights and routs the enemy's raiders in Lee county, Va, capturing 400 prisoners and 8 pieces of artillery.

4 Heavy snow storm on the Rapidan and Rappahannock, blockading army movements for several days

Mosby makes several raids—one on Harper's Ferry Rosser and Fitz Lee's expedition into Hardy and other counties very successful.

The enemy retaliate and make a raid into Pace, destroying tanneries, &c.

Longstreet was active in East Tennessee during this month.

The main body of Burnside's army was concentrated at Knoxville

24. Federal Gen. Graham with gunboats and 2,000 men made a raid upon Lower Brandon, James river.

28 Enemy attack Gen Martin near French Broad, East Tennessee, compelling him to retire with a loss of 200 men and two cannon

About the close of the month Wheeler was employed in the rear of Chattanooga, tearing up railroads, &c.

At the same time detachments of the 31st N C and the 7th Va cavalry captured a gunboat on the Nansemond river.

Movements began in the Trans Mississippi Department. Banks left Texas for New Orleans to operate in Western Louisiana.

Rosser made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This about closed the month.

FEBRUARY.

17th. U S Sloop-of war Housatonic blown up off Charleston Harbor, by Lt Dixon, with a torpedo boat. Lt Dixon and his crew never heard of afterwards

20 (Saturday) Battle of Ossan Pond, or Olustee, in Florida. Gen. Finnegan repulsed and routed the yankees under Gen. Seymore, with a great loss to them

MARCH.

14 (Monday) Fort DeRussey, on Red river, captured by the enemy.

15 Alexandria, La, captured by Admiral Porter's fleet, without opposition.

APRIL.

8. (Friday.) Battle of Mansfield, on Red River, Banks defeated with great loss by Gen Taylor

9 Battle of Pleasant Hill, followed by Banks' retreat to Grand Ecore.

12. Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, above Memphis, stormed and captured by Gen Forrest.

14. Gold in New York 189, higher than ever before during the war.

20 (Wednesday.) Capture of Plymouth, N C, by Gen Hoke.

28. Attack on Camden, Arkansas, by Gen Price Steele escaped to Little Rock with large loss in wagons and prisoners.

30. The enemy evacuated Washington, N C, burning about half the town

MAY.

4. (Wednesday.) Gen Grant crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna Fords, and advanced on Lee.

5 C S steamer Albemarle attacked Federal fleet of nine gunboats in Albemarle Sound, sunk one, crippled two.

5 and 6 Battles of the Wilderness. Gen Grant repulsed at all points, and retreats to intrenched lines on the Brock road. Gen Longstreet wounded 6th.

6. Enemy, under Butler, landed a large force at Bermuda Hundred. Fight at Port Walthall, in which the enemy are repulsed.

7. Grant retreats towards Fredericksburg Battle of Port Walthall Junction. Enemy repulsed.

8. (Sunday) Gen Lee follows Grant by parallel roads. Two engagements at Spottsylvania Court House by Grant's 5th corps, which had been held by our cavalry, was heavily repulsed by Gen Anderson.

Battle of Cloyd's mountain near Dublin Depot Gen A G Jenkins repulsed by Federal mounted infantry, under Gen Crook Gen Jenkins mortally wounded

9. Confederates, under Col McCausland, repulsed at New River Bridge Bridge destroyed by the enemy.

10 (Tuesday.) Grant attacked Lee in his lines near Spottsylvania Court House, and was repulsed with great slaughter Battle near Chester. Barton's brigade drove the enemy, and then fell back.

11. The enemy's cavalry, under Sheridan, having made a move against Richmond, were followed up by Gen Stuart Heavy fighting north of Richmond. Gen J E B Stuart wounded

12. (Thursday) Heavy cavalry fighting continued. Gen Gordon wounded Col Pate and Lieut Col Randolph killed. Gen Stuart died of his wound. The enemy attacked batteries on second line of fortifications, Mechanicsville road, and were repulsed

Great battle at Spottsylvania Court House, between Lee and Grant Grant attempted to storm Lee's position, and was repulsed with prodigious slaughter.

13. Sheridan's cavalry abandon their attempt on Richmond, and retreat.

Heavy battle at Resaca between Johnston's and Sherman's forces Johnston successful.

Heavy cannonade at Fort Drewry. Butler moving against it. Beauregard in command of the Confederates

14. Spears's cavalry defeated at Flat Creek Bridge, Danville railroad.

14 and 15. Heavy skirmishing near Fort Drewry.

15. Gen Breckinridge attacks and defeats Gen Sigel near New Market, with heavy loss Sigel flees.

16 (Monday) Gen Beauregard attacked and defeated Butler's forces near Drewry's Bluff, driving them at all points. Gen Heckman and many prisoners captured

17. Butler retreated towards Bermuda Hundreds and fortifies

18. Grant assaulted Ewell's lines, but was "easily repulsed."

19. Sheridan's cavalry after resting on the James, moved back to Grant. Gen Gordon died of his wound of the 12th.

Gen Ewell moved on Grant's right flank at Spottsylvania Court House, driving in the latter's lines.

20 Gen Beauregard captured Butler's rifle-pits, and pressed back his lines

21. Last night and this morning, Grant moved off by his left flank, to Milford and Bowling Green. Gen Lee moved towards Hanover Junction.

22 Lee arrived at Hanover Junction.

23 Skirmishing on the North Anna at the Bridge on the telegraph road, and at Jericho Ford.

24 Grant in large force, south of the North Anna.

27 Grant, on the night of this day, recrossed the North Anna, and moved towards the Pamunkey.

28 Grant on the South side of the Pamunkey, having crossed at Hanovertown.

Heavy cavalry fight at Hawes' Shop, seven miles beyond Mechanicsville.

30 Disaster to Pegram's brigade, in a charge on the enemy's works, near Bethesda Church.

JUNE.

1 (Wednesday) Heavy and continuous skirmishing between Grant's and Lee's armies, beyond Mechanicsville. Grant assailed Heth, Rodes and Anderson, and was repulsed with much slaughter.

Hampton and Rosser defeated the enemy's cavalry at Hanover Court House and Ashland.

2 Ewell turned Grant's right flank, capturing intrenchments and 500 prisoners.

United States' steamer Water Witch, captured near Ossabaw Sound by Lieut Pelot

3 Heavy fighting Grant attacked our right under Kershaw, Breckinridge and Hoke, and our left under Heth, and was repulsed with great slaughter.

Cavalry fight at Hawes' Shop. Enemy driven.

A night engagement in which Breckinridge and Hoke, who attacked, are victorious over the enemy. Breckinridge's horse killed under him by a cannon shot.

5. (Sunday,) Battle near New Hope, Augusta county. The Confederates under Gen W E Jones, defeated by Gen Hunter. Gen Jones killed.

7. Gen Breckinridge returned to the Valley.

8. Sheridan crossed the Pamunkey, on an expedition against Charlottesville and Lynchburg.

9. (Thursday) Gen Kautz attempted to capture Petersburg and was repulsed.

10. Quiet between Grant and Lee since the 3d.

Forrest gained a brilliant victory at Tishimingo Creek, in North Mississippi.

Morgan attacked Frankfort, Ky., without success.

11 Hunter, after occupying Staunton, appeared before Lexington Resisted by McCausland. Entered the town.

Gen Hampton defeated Sheridan near Trevillian's Depot

Morgan captured Hobson and his command at Cynthiana, Ky.

12 (Sunday) Hunter burned the Virginia Military Institute buildings.

Hampton gained further success over Sheridan at Trevillian's

Sheridan renounces his expedition, and sets out on his return.

Grant in the night retired from Lee's front by his left flank and marched for the James.

Morgan defeated at Cynthiana.

The Emperor Maximilian enters the city of Mexico

13. Raiding-party from Lexington tapped Charlottesville and Lynchburg railroad at Arrington depot.

Skirmish at Long Bridge, Chickahominy. Grant's forces driven back.

Gen Early (with Ewell's corps) started for the Valley.

14. Grant crossing the James at Westover and Wilcox's.

Gen Polk killed by a cannon shot

Southside railroad tapped at Concord depot.

Lynchburg threatened

15. The intrenchments of Petersburg attacked, and a portion of the works carried by the enemy

16 The enemy under Hancock attack our works at Petersburg, and are repulsed with heavy loss

17 Hunter at New London, 12 miles from Lynchburg The enemy again repulsed at Petersburg with great loss. The battle at night very heavy.

Sherman attacked Johnston's left near Lost Mountain, and was repulsed with great loss

Skirmishing between Breckinridge and Hunter near Lynchburg.

18. Smart fighting around Petersburg.

Early, having arrived at Lynchburg, was attacked about night by Hunter, and repulsed him easily—five miles from Lynchburg. Hunter retreated during the night

19 Early started in pursuit of Hunter, who retreated with great precipitation.

Confederate States' steamer Alabama sunk in a fight off Ohersburg by the United States steamer Kearsage.

20 Heavy cannonading near Petersburg. Shells thrown into the city for several days past.

21 Sherman's right repulsed by Hardee, with great slaughter

McCausland captures ten pieces of Hunter's artillery, near Salem

22 Hancock' scorps, Grant's army, advanced on Weldon railroad Driven back and flanked by Mahone, with loss of 1,742 prisoners.

Federal cavalry at Reams's station.

23. Grant seized Weldon railroad, 6 miles from Petersburg. Driven off at night by Mahone, with loss of 493 prisoners Federal cavalry burnt Burkeville station

24 (Friday.) Sheridan's cavalry heavily defeated at Nance's Shop, Charles City county, by Hampton.

27. Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Johnston inflicts heavy loss on Sherman

28 Confederate cavalry victorious at Suppony's church, (Southside.)

29 Federal cavalry routed with heavy loss at Reams' station, Weldon railroad

JULY.

2. [Saturday] Gen'l Early arrives at Winchester, bound for Maryland.

3. Gen'l Johnston evacuates Marietta and Kennesaw Mountain.

The enemy attack Fort Johnson, near Charleston, and are heavily repulsed

Gen Early enters Martinsburg.

8. Enemy's force, which had advanced from Vicksburg, evacuated Jackson

Hagerstown occupied by the Confederates.

Gen Early crossed into Maryland near Sharpsburg. Gen Johnston retires south of the Chattahoochee.

7. Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout sent to Elmira for fear of rescue.

8. Grant's 6th corps [Wright's] embarked for Maryland.

9. The Confederates occupy Frederick City.

A battle near the Monocacy, in which Gen Law Wallace, commanding the Federals, was defeated with heavy loss

11. The Federals attacked Battery Simpkins, Charleston, but were repulsed.

Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee

Early skirmished near Washington.

Train between Philadelphia and Baltimore captured. Gunpowder bridge burnt Great panic in Washington and Baltimore.

12 Early skirmished before Washington. Retired at night.

13 and 14 Gens Lee and Forrest defeat Gen'l A J Smith at Tupelo, with heavy slaughter. Smith retires to Memphis

14. Gen Early recrossed the Potomac near Leesburg, bringing off large captures

17. Gen Johnston turned over the command of the army of Tennessee to Gen Hood.

18. Lincoln tells "whom it may concern" [intended for Messrs Clay and Holcombe] on what terms peace may be had.

20 Hood attacked the enemy, driving him into his works.

Gen Ransom defeated by Crook near Winchester.

21. Sherman attacks Cleburne's division and is repulsed

22 Hood successfully attacks Sherman. Hardee made a flank march at night. 2000 prisoners, 18 guns captured Gen'l Walker killed, also Gen'l McPherson, U S A

24. Gen Early defeats Gen Crook at Kernstown with heavy loss, driving him through Winchester

26. Early re-occupies Martinsburg The railroad track torn up for the sixth time. The enemy retreat into Maryland.

30. [Saturday.] Grant explodes a mine under our works one and a half miles east of Petersburg. Enemy repulsed with great loss in killed and captured.

A raiding party at Newnan, Ga, severely whipped by Gen Ruddy

Atlanta shelled very furiously for several days past. Chambersburg burned [in retaliation] by Gen'l McCausland

31. Gen Stoneman whipped and taken prisoner near Macon, by Gen Iverson. His command captured or scattered.

AUGUST.

5. [Friday.] The Federal fleet, Farragut, 17 vessels, ran by Fort Morgan, and entered Mobile Bay. Naval engagement, in which the Confederates were overpowered and defeated. Admiral Buchanan wounded and captured.

At night, Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up.

6 Heavy fighting at Atlanta. Enemy repulsed

7. Gen Bradley Johnson defeated near Moorefield by Averill

8 Fort Gaines, near Mobile, capitulated.

9. Heavy firing opened upon Fort Morgan by the enemy

13 Col Mosby captured Crook's supply train near Berryville

16 The enemy, under Foster, assaulted our works at Charles City road, six miles from Richmond; severely repulsed Gen Chambliss, C S A, killed.

17 Partial engagement at Winchester Enemy routed.

18. Grant attacks our right beyond Petersburg and reaches the Weldon railroad, where he fortifies.

19 [Friday] The enemy on the Weldon railroad attacked by Gen A P Hill, and driven two miles, with loss of Gen Hayes and 2700 prisoners. Not dislodged from railroad.

20 The Confederates unsuccessfully attack the enemy on the Weldon railroad. The latter fortify strongly.

20 Forrest attacks into Memphis.

24 Fort Morgan, near Mobile, capitulated.

24 Yankee raid into Rogersville Hon J Heiskell, M C, and others, captured

25 Gen Hill attacked enemy at Reams' Station, capturing 2100 prisoners, 9 guns, &c.

Gen Early defeated and drove the enemy near Leetown.

29 Sherman made a lodgment on the West Point railroad.

30 Sherman reached Jonesborough by a flank movement to Hood's rear

Gen Hardee attacked the enemy at Jonesborough, but failed to dislodge them.

SEPTEMBER.

1. (Thursday) Gen Hood evacuated Atlanta at night. Gen Hardee attacked by the enemy at Jonesboro', and repelled them

2. Atlanta occupied by the enemy

3. Confederate forces at Chalk Bluff, in Missouri—thirty miles from Charleston.

4. Gen John Morgan surprised and slain at Greenville, by Gillem

Sherman ceased his pursuit of Hood, and returned to Jonesboro'

5. Sherman retired towards Atlanta.

6. Hood re-occupied Jonesboro'.

8. McClellan accepted his nomination in a war letter.

9. Sherman notified Hood that he had ordered away the population of Atlanta, and asked armistice. Hood denounced order, but agreed to armistice.

16. Hampton captured 800 prisoners, and 2,485 beeves, in Grant's rear, at Sycamore church.

19. (Monday.) Federal cavalry burnt railroad bridge over the Rapidan

Battle near Winchester. Gen Early defeated by Gen Sheridan with heavy loss on both sides. Gen Rodes, C S, and Gen Russell, U S, killed.

22 Gen Vaughan defeated the enemy at Bine Spring, driving them seven miles.

Gen Early attacked by Sheridan, at Fisher's Hill, and again defeated

24 Gen Forrest captured Athens with 1800 prisoners

25 Gen Forrest captured Federal garrison, 800 men, at Sulphur Spring

Gen Price at Farmington, 20 miles S E of Pilot Knob.

26. Gen Early, near Port Republic and Brown's Gap, repulsed assault of the enemy's cavalry.

Lieut Bain, C S N, captured at sea U S mail steamer Roanoke, from Havana for New York

28. Federal cavalry destroy depot near Waynesboro'. Were defeated near there by Wickham's cavalry.

29 Early's troops drove away the enemy from Waynesborough. Early's cavalry enter Staunton.

The enemy, under Gen Ord, carried Fort Harrison, below Chaffin's, by surprise and assault.

Fort Gilmer, (near Chaffin's) was assaulted but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

Sheridan's cavalry ordered to devastate the Valley and make it a barren waste.

30. An unsuccessful attempt was made to recover Fort Harrison.

The enemy attacked our lines four miles beyond Petersburg, with some success. They moved towards Boydton plank road, and were attacked by Gen's Heth and Hampton, who routed and drove them off with great slaughter.

OCTOBER.

1. (Saturday.) Gen Early having checked Sheridan's progress, the latter retreated down the Valley.

2. Gen Barbridge attacked Gen Williams near Saltville, and was repulsed with great slaughter.

4. Gen Hood, who had moved around to Sherman's rear, captured Big Shanty station, on the Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad.

5. Hood's troops attacked Allatoona, without success. Price's troops burned the railroad bridges over the Osage and Gasconade rivers.

7. Gen Anderson, Lee's army, attacked Grant's right on the Charles City road, and drove it several miles, capturing prisoners, ten cannon, &c Gen'l Gregg, of Texas, killed.

Sheridan, in an official dispatch, boasted that he had burned 2,000 barns and 70 mills, and seized four herds of cattle and 3,000 sheep.

C. S. str Florida captured at night in the Port of Bahia, by the Wachusett Capt. Collins, U S N.

9. Cavalry fight near Strasburg. Enemy victorious.

11. (Tuesday.) Forrest defeated and drove off a body of the enemy at Eastport, on Tennessee river.

18. The enemy, under General Terry, attacked Lee's left, on the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and were repulsed with heavy slaughter.

General Vaughan attacks and defeats the enemy at Greenville.

Early attacks and drives the enemy beyond Cedar creek, near Strasburg

14. Mosby captures a train at Duffield, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, with two yankee paymasters.

Dalton and its garrison surrendered to Gen Hood.

Gen Price left Booneville, which he had held, and moved towards Lexington.

15. Sedalia, Mo, captured by Jeff Thompson

17. Gen Beauregard took command of the Military Division of the West

19 (Wednesday.) Gen Early attacked Sheridan near Cedar Creek, and gained a great advantage in the early part of the engagement, which was afterwards lost by an unaccountable stampede of his troops.

Gen Longstreet, who was wounded May 6, resumes command of his corps

Gen Price defeated Blunt, and captured Lexington

22 Price defeated Curtis near Kansas City.

25 and 26. Gen Lomax repulsed Sheridan's cavalry at Milford.

27. (Thursday) Grant attacked Gen Lee's lines on both flanks On our left, the attack was on the Charles City and Williamsburg roads, and was easily repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy. On our right the enemy seized Burgess's mill, but were severely defeated by Hampton and Mahone, and retreated during the night

Gen Price retreating from Missouri.

Gen Vaughan attacked and defeated by Gen Gillem, near Morristown, East Tennessee

28. Iron clad Albemarle blown up by a torpedo boat of the enemy, at 2 A M, while anchored at Plymouth.

31 Gen Mahone captured 250 pickets in his front without losing a man.

Gen Forrest captured and destroyed at Paris, Tennessee river, three gunboats and four transports.

NOVEMBER.

5 Forrest captured at Johnsonville, Tennessee, 8 gunboats and 34 transports, and destroyed vast stores of the enemy.

7 (Monday.) Congress met in Richmond.

8 Abraham Lincoln re-elected by a large majority.

11 Sherman's forces burned and evacuated Rome, Ga.

12 Gen Rosser defeated two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, near Middletown.

Sherman evacuated Atlanta, and started on an expedition across Georgia.

13 Hood commenced the passage of the Tennessee river, near Florence.

14 (Monday.) Gen Breckinridge, having turned Bull's Gap, struck Gillem's column, while retreating, and routed it, with heavy loss.

15 Gen Fagan captured Fayetteville, Ark, with 800 prisoners.

17 Gen Pickett captured the enemy's pickets in his front.

20 Gen Sherman's forces occupied Milledgeville.

22 Gen Rosser repulsed Sheridan's cavalry, driving them through Edisburg

The Georgia State troops, Gen Phillips, attacked and defeated a column of Sherman's forces at Griswoldville. The enemy abandon the attempt on Macon.

23 Sherman's troops repulsed at Oconee bridge by Major Hartridge

25 Sherman evacuated Milledgeville, after burning the penitentiary, arsenals and bridges.

26 (Saturday.) The enemy evacuated Decatur, burning the stores

27. Wheeler's cavalry whipped Kilpatrick at Waynesborough, Ga

The enemy evacuated Huntsville, Alabama, and Columbia, Tennessee, and retreated towards Nashville.

28. The Confederate States steamer Florida, while lying in Hampton Roads, held as a capture by the enemy, was run into by one of their vessels and sunk.

General Rosser captured Fort Kelly at New Creek depot, and also Piedmont; both on line of Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with numerous prisoners and spoils.

General Morritt, with 3,000 cavalry, ravages portions of the counties of Fauquier and Ludoun.

30. (Wednesday.) General Hood attacked the enemy under Schofield, at Franklin, Tennessee. The enemy retreat during the night to Nashville.

DECEMBER.

1. (Thursday.) Grant's cavalry, General Gregg, captured and burnt Stony Creek Depot, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.

Hood's army appeared before Nashville.

2 The enemy, General Foster, attempted to gain the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Grahamville. Heavily repulsed at Honey Hill by Gen G W Smith.

Admiral Dahlgren repulsed at Coosawhatchie.

4. Gen Wheeler repulses and routs Kilpatrick between Milledgeville and Millen.

6. The enemy driven back from an attempt on Pocotaligo, Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

A heavy column of the enemy, under Warren, start on an expedition against Weldon.

7 Fight near Pocotaligo, between the enemy and the South Carolina Cadets. The enemy intrenched near the railroad.

8. Warren's expedition at Jarrett's Station.

Sherman's advance encountered Hardee, twenty miles from Savannah.

Gen Hampton defeated and drove in on the infantry the cavalry of Warren's expedition.

9. General Hampton, who had joined the guard at Meherrin Bridge, repulsed Warren's attack at Bellfield.

Warren abandoned his expedition, and set out on his return after having torn up six miles of railroad track.

12. Warren rejoined Grant's lines.

Sherman's forces felt our lines around Savannah to day, but made no attack.

13. Sherman stormed and captured Fort McAlister at the mouth of the Ogeechee, and opened communication with the sea.

24. Bristol, Tenn., occupied by a raiding expedition under Burbridge and Stoneman.

15. (Thursday.) Thomas attacked Hood near Nashville, and forced back his left wing

16. Gen Hood falls back to Brentwood Hills.

A raiding expedition of the enemy occupy and burn Pollard.

17. Hood continues his retreat. His rear guard attacked 6 miles beyond Franklin at 6 P M

17 and 18. Breckinridge in collision with Burbridge near Marion. Handled him roughly.

19 Hood crossing Duck River at Columbia. Skirmishing at Spring Hill

20 Forrest joined Hood at Columbia.

Burbridge gained possession of the Salt Works, at Saltville, to-night.

Gen Hardee commenced to evacuate Savannah.

21. Breckinridge advanced on Saltville Burbridge retired at night.

Savannah evacuated this morning

Gen Sherman receives the surrender of Savannah from the Mayor. Occupied the city.

Gen Rosser, nine miles north of Harrisonburg, repulses and drives back Custer.

Hood reported at Pulaski.

23. Lomax, two miles and a half north of Gordonsville, defeated and heavily punished Torbert, who was moving against Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Torbert retreated with precipitation.

24. A great land and naval expedition which left Hampton Roads under Butler and Admiral Porter, on the 18th, commenced to-day a furious bombardment of Fort Fisher, below Wilmington.

25. (Sunday.) Bombardment of Fort Fisher continued. Butler landed three brigades above Fort Fisher. Attacked by our troops, but held their ground. At night they assaulted Fort Fisher and were repulsed.

27. Butler's troops re-embarked. Bombardment slight.

28. Porter's fleet no longer visible below Wilmington.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

From Macaulay's England, vol IV, ch XXI.

Meanwhile, [A. D. 1694] events which no preceding historian has condescended to mention, but which were of far greater importance than the achievements of William's army or of Russell's fleet, were taking place in London. A great experiment was making. A great revolution was in progress. Newspapers had made their appearance.

While the Licensing Act was in force there was no newspaper in England except the London Gazette, which was edited by a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, and which contained nothing but what the Secretary of State wished the nation to know. There were indeed many periodical papers: but none of those papers could be called a newspaper. Welwood, a zealous Whig, published a journal called the Observator: but his Observator, like the Observator which L'Estrange had formerly edited, contained, not the news, but merely dissertations on politics. A crazy bookseller, named John Dunton, published the Athenian Mercury: but the Athenian Mercury merely discussed questions of natural philosophy, of casuistry, and of gallantry. A Fellow of the Royal Society, named John Houghton, published what he called a Collection for the Improvement of Industry and Trade. But his collection contained little more than the prices of stocks, explanations of the modes of doing business in the City, puffs of new projects, and advertisements of books, quack medicines, chocolate, spa water, civet cats, surgeons wanting ships, valets wanting masters and ladies wanting husbands. If ever he printed any political news, he transcribed it from the Gazette. The Gazette was so partial and so meagre a chronicle of events that, though it had no competitors, it had but a small circulation. Only eight thousand copies were printed, much less than one to each parish in the kingdom. In truth a person who had studied the history of his own time only in the Gazette would have been ignorant of many events of the highest importance. He would, for example, have known nothing about the Court Martial on Torrington, the Lancashire Trials, the burning of the Bishop of Salisbury's Pastoral Letter, or the impeachment of the Duke of Leeds. But the deficiencies of the Gazette were to a certain extent supplied in London by the coffee houses, and in the country by the newsletters.

On the third of May, 1695, the law which had subjected the press to a censorship expired. Within a fortnight, a staunch old Whig, named Harris, who had, in the days of the Exclusion Bill, attempted to set up a newspaper entitled Intelligence Domestic and Foreign, and who had been speedily forced to relinquish that design, announced that the Intelligence Domestic and Foreign, suppressed fourteen years before by tyranny, would again appear. Ten days after the first number of the Intelligence Domestic and Foreign was printed the first number of the English Courant. Then came the Packet Boat from Holland and Flanders, the Pegasus, the London Newsletter, the London Post, the Flying Post, the Old Postmaster, the Postboy, and the Postman. The history of the newspapers of England from that time to the present day is a most interesting and instructive part of the history of the country. At first they were small and meanlooking. Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. Only two numbers came out in a week, and a number contained little more matter than may be found in a single column of a daily paper of our time. What is now called a leading article seldom appeared, except when there was a scarcity of intelligence, when the Dutch mails were detained by the west wind, when the Rapparees were quiet in the Bog of Allen, when no stage coach had been stopped by highwaymen, when no nonjuring congregation had been dispersed by constables, when no ambassador had made his entry with a long train of coaches and six, when no lord or poet had been buried in the Abbey, and when consequently it was difficult to fill up four scanty pages. Yet the leading articles, though inserted, as it should seem, only in the absence of more attractive matter, are by no means contemptibly written.

It is a remarkable fact that the infant newspapers were all on the side of King William and the Revolution. This fact may be partly explained by the circumstance that the editors were, at first, on their good behaviour. It was by no means clear that their trade was not in itself illegal. The printing of newspapers was certainly not prohibited by any statute. But, towards the close of the reign of Charles the Second, the judges had pronounced that it was a misdemeanor at common law to publish political intelligence without the King's license. It is true that the judges who laid down this doctrine were removable at the royal pleasure and were eager on all occasions to exalt the royal prerogative. How the question, if it were again raised, would be decided by Holt and Treby was doubtful; and the effect of the doubt was to make the ministers of the Crown indulgent and to make the journalists cautious. On neither side was there a wish to bring the question of right to issue. The government therefore connived at the publication of the newspapers; and the conductors of the newspapers carefully abstained from publishing any thing that could provoke or alarm the government. It is true that, in one of the earliest numbers of one of the new journals, a paragraph appeared which seemed intended to convey an insinuation that the Princess Anne did not sincerely rejoice at the fall of Namur. But the printer made haste to atone for his fault by the most submissive apologies. During a considerable time the unofficial gazettes, though much more garrulous and amusing than the official gazette, were scarcely less courtly. Whoever examines them will find that the King is always mentioned with profound respect. About the debates and divisions of the two Houses a reverential silence is preserved. There is much invective: but it is almost all directed against the Jacobites and the French. It seems certain that the government of William gained not a little by the substitution of these printed newspapers, composed under constant dread of the Attorney General, for the old newsletters, which were written with unbounded license.

The pamphleteers were under less restraint than the journalists; yet no person who has studied with attention the political controversies of that time can have failed to perceive that the libels on William's person and government were decidedly less coarse and rancorous during the latter half of his reign than during the earlier half. And the reason evidently is that the press, which had been fettered during the earlier half of his reign, was free during the latter half. While the censorship existed, no tract blaming, even in the most temperate and decorous language, the conduct of any public department, was likely to be printed with the approbation of the licenser. To print such a tract without the approbation of the licenser was illegal. In general, therefore, the respectable and moderate opponents of the Court, not being able to publish in the manner prescribed by law, and not thinking it right or safe to publish in a manner prohibited by law, held their peace, and left the business of criticising the administration to two classes of men, fanatical nonjurors who sincerely thought that the Prince of Orange was entitled to as little charity or courtesy as the Prince of Darkness, and Grub Street hacks, coarse-minded, bad-hearted and foul-mouthed. Thus there was scarcely a single man of judgment, temper and integrity among the many who were in the habit of writing against the government. Indeed the habit of writing against the government had, of itself, an unfavorable effect on the character. For whoever was in the habit of writing against the government was in the habit of breaking the law; and the habit of breaking even an unreasonable law tends to make men altogether lawless. However absurd a tariff may be, a smuggler is but too likely to be a knave and a ruffian. However oppressive a game law may be, the transition is but too easy from a poacher to a murderer. And so, though little indeed can be said in favor of the statutes which imposed restraints on literature, there was much risk that a man who was constantly violating those statutes would not be a man of high honor and rigid uprightness. An author who was determined to print, and could not obtain the sanction of the licenser, must employ the services of needy and desperate outcasts, who, hunted by the peace officers, and forced to assume every week new aliases and new disguises, hid their paper and their types in those dens of vice which are the pest and the shame of great capitals. Such wretches as these he must bribe to keep his secret and to run the chance of having their backs flayed and their ears clipped in his stead. A man stooping to such companions and to such expedients could hardly retain unimpaired the delicacy of his sense of what was right and becoming. The emancipation of the press produced a great and salutary change. The best and wisest men in the ranks of the opposition now assumed an office which had hitherto been abandoned to the unprincipled or the hotheaded. Tracts against the government were written in a style not misbecoming statesmen and gentlemen; and even the compositions of the lower and fiercer class of malcontents became somewhat less brutal and less ribald than in the days of the licensers.

Some weak men had imagined that religion and morality stood in need of the protection of the licenser. The event signally proved that they were in error. In truth the censorship had scarcely put any restraint on licentiousness or profaneness. The Paradise Lost had narrowly escaped mutilation: for the Paradise Lost was the work of a man whose politics were hateful to the ruling powers. But Etherege's She Would If She Could, Wycherley's Country Wife, Dryden's Translations from the Fourth Book of Lucretius, obtained the Imprimatur without difficulty: for Dryden, Etherege and Wycherley were courtiers. From the day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished, the purification of our literature began. That purification was effected, not by the interventies of Senates or magistrates, but by the opinion of the great body of educated Englishmen, before whom good and evil were set, and who were left free to make their choice. During a hundred and sixty years the liberty of our press has been constantly becoming more and more entire; and during those hundred and sixty years the restraint imposed on writers by the general feeling of readers has been constantly becoming more and more strict. At length even that class of works in which it was formerly thought that a voluptuous imagination was privileged to disport itself, love songs, comedies, novels, have become more decorous than the sermons of the seventeenth century. At this day foreigners, who dare not print a word reflecting on the government under which they live, are at a loss to understand how it happens that the freest press in Europe is the most prudish.

$100 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 13th inst., from my place on Bow street, a young COW, heavy with calf, white and black spotted, with small horns and six teats. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the same to me.

W. DIENSTBACH.

Jan'y 15. 1-2t

FOR SALE.

A BOND, C S COTTON LOAN. Coupons payable in Gold or Cotton. Apply to

JAS. N SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 99tf

Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $136 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.

AUG. W. STEDI,

Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds

Fayetteville Oct 22 78-43tw

WANTED,

FOR the Naval Ordnance Works, two good Negro Blacksmiths. The current wages will be paid for their services. Apply to Office Naval Ordnance Works, Person street

Jan'y 11, 1865. 1400 4t

Office of C. S. Naval Ordnance Works,
Fayetteville, Jan'y 11th, 1865

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office for LUMBER of the following dimensions:

Sills, 12 x 12
Posts, 8 x 8 and 8 x 10.
Plates, 6 x 7
Sleepers, 3 x 14,
Rafters, 2½ x 5
Flooring, 2½ x 12
Fence Posts, 6 x 6.
Fencing, 1 x 12.
Weather Boarding, Scantling, &c.

Proposals will also be received for 50 000 Brick and forty barrels of Lime.

D P McCORKLE,
1400-2w] Lt Com'g Naval Ord Works.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A M Campbell, from Wednesday January 4th to Saturday January 21st 1865, to receive the Confederate Taxes due January 1st 1865, to-wit:

Specific Tax, (for Licenses;)
Tax on Sales for the Quarter ending Dec'r 31st 1864;
Tax on Incomes, Profits and Salaries;
Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st 1863 and Jan'y 1st 1865;
Additional Tax on Profits exceeding twenty-five per cent made during the year 1864 by any corporation or joint stock company.

I would call the attention of dealers to the following extract from instructions received by me:

"Twenty days are allowed registered persons to make quarterly returns after the expiration of a quarter, and payment on the tax is *required* to be made within *that time*

R W HARDIE,
Collector 2d Dist, N C.

Dec 10, 1864 2-21

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE subscriber can accommodate a few Gentlemen and Ladies with board and lodging, or with board alone

W J ANDERSON

Fayetteville, Jan'y 5. 99 4tpd

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy

JNO BRANDT

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19

WAR NEWS

From Tennessee and Georgia.—RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The following was received last night.

MACON, Jan. 9—To General S Cooper: Gen. Hood reports from Tupelo, the 6th, that Thomas appeared to be moving up the Tennessee river, up to 9 o'clock, a m, on the 5th.

Scouts report 6 gunboats and 60 transports had passed Savannah going towards Eastport, laden with troops and supplies G T BEAUREGARD.

Wheeler's Crossing.—RICHMOND, Jan 10—The following was received to day:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9—His Excellency, Jefferson Davis: Wheeler's cavalry have been organized under my supervision, and now consists of 8 divisions, 8 brigades It is a well organized efficient body. Reports of its disorganization and demoralization are without foundation Depreciating stories credited to his command can generally be traced to bands of marauders claiming to belong to it I know nothing at present to add to its effectiveness, except the promotion of (name blank), for which recommendations have been sent in W. J. HARDEE

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 10.—In the New York Times of the 7th the only item of interest is a telegram from Greeley at Washington, copied from the Tribune, indicating that Greeley still attaches importance to Blair's peace mission. He says further and interesting developments must await their proposals Frank Blair has returned to City Point from Washington.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 11.—The Examiner of this morning states, on the authority of Mr. Pollard, that Butler has been relieved of his command and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass, his place of residence Gen. Ord has been assigned to the command of the army of the James.

Returned Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—Amongst the returned prisoners who arrived in Richmond to night from Varina, are E A. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, Col. Mike Wood, of the Montgomery Advertiser, and Judge Rush, of Marianna, Fla. Some of the most intelligent prisoners report as their conviction, the result of observation, that the North is tired of war, and that if the Southern people hold out manfully, as heretofore, they will secure their independence before next summer.

Hood's Army.—We learn that Gen. Hood has crossed his army to the south side of the Tennessee river. On Thursday last General Cheatham's corps was at Iuka. Forrest was expected at Corinth on Friday. The army crossed principally at Bainsbridge, near Tuscumbia.

Selma Mississippian.

The Selma (Ala) Rebel says, we have reliable intelligence from a gentleman who left Tuscumbia on the 27th ult., and who was with the army of Tennessee there, that all the yankee reports about the demoralization of the army are mere fabrications—that the troops are in the most excellent spirits, and that the army is larger than when it went into Middle Tennessee, the recruits more than making up for all losses suffered in the expedition. The army was resting at Tuscumbia after its arduous march. It was not known in what direction it would move, whether for Blue Mountain or Columbus, Mississippi.

Reinforcements.—As we pen these lines, glad shouts, ringing louder and louder in the night air, greet our ear. They come from the hearts of our own gallant

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

THE YANKEE FLEET AGAIN BOMBARDING FORT FISHER!—On Saturday morning dispatches were received here announcing the re-appearance off Fort Fisher of the fleet which had been so signally repulsed there three weeks ago, and of the landing of troops near Battery Gatlin, 6 miles from Fort Fisher. Yesterday we received a private dispatch of that day's date, direct from an officer at Fort Fisher, saying that there was "A tremendous bombardment—ALL IS WELL." We do not know the hour at which this was written—It was received here at 3 P. M.

Before that hour there was a mustering of men, and in the course of the evening considerable reinforcements left, which will be in Wilmington this morning. Others follow this morning—all indeed except the force proper as a guard for the Arsenal and Town, to which will be added the Company of Armed Seniors who recently volunteered for such an emergency. Others who may wish to join this Company should apply to the Mayor.

We cannot say when we can issue another paper. The Junior Editor left yesterday, and our Journeymen, who only remained to assist in issuing this paper, will be off this morning. We shall endeavor to print a mere news slip now and then, and to send one or two of each to every Post Office in the parts of the State which depend upon this paper for *news*. It will be impossible to print and mail one to every subscriber. We know that the public will excuse the unavoidable suspension of the paper.

Let there be no excitement, no croaking, no despondency. Brave men meet trials and overcome them. Cowards only sink under them. Let us still trust in that God who has so often delivered us and confounded our enemies. Let us feel, as the gallant officer at Fort Fisher expresses it under a tremendous fire, "ALL IS WELL!"

Some of the soldiers and workmen stationed at the Arsenal have left for the front, but this does not interfere seriously with the regular work of the establishment, which will be conducted almost as usual. General Orders from Richmond prohibit the transfer of mere men than a certain per cent of Operatives from Ordnance Posts to active service; and officers are enjoined to keep always in readiness a large force for the protection of public property, while there are always some branches of work which cannot be discontinued except under extraordinary exigencies. These reasons account for the small proportion of his men that Col. Childs has taken with him to the field, as he has felt it necessary to leave a force amply sufficient to hold the Arsenal and the Town against any ordinary raid of yankee cavalry. The soldiers who performed garrison and guard duty have been replaced by detailing from the employees those who by a year's experience have acquired a thorough knowledge of the drill, and are perfectly relied on. The garrison is thus kept as large and as efficient as ever.

THE MAILS.—There has been no Virginia mail of later date than Saturday the 7th, and no mail at all North of Raleigh since Tuesday last. The Telegraph wires were down also for several days till yesterday. All caused by the great flood, greater here than any since 1795.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body will meet again to-morrow. We have very frequently heard the wish expressed, in which we could not help concurring, that no necessity existed for this meeting, or any future one of a body so constituted. This wish is not altogether on account of the enormous expense which it entails upon the already deeply indebted State, though that is a serious item, for it amounts to about $10,000 a day, so that a session of twenty-five days, the shortest that can be hoped for, will add a quarter of a million to the State debt; and should it extend to fifty days, as we fear, then half a million will have been added to that debt, and of course to the burdens on the people, now or hereafter. We are not in the habit of complaining of a liberal compensation to public officers—quite the reverse. But the necessity of paying members fifty dollars a day to enable them to meet their expenses in Raleigh, should at least induce a short session, and prevent any waste of time upon aught but matters of practical and necessary legislation.

But it is mainly because of the agitation of such abstract questions as were presented by mischievous resolutions, that any further meeting of such a body as the present Legislature is deprecated. That such resolutions as are now pending divide and dispirit our own people we all see and know. That they encourage the enemy is plainly shown by the extracts made from their newspapers. We repeat what we have heretofore said, that we do not charge these gentlemen or their followers with an intention to damage our cause and encourage the enemy; but such is unquestionably the *effect* of their resolutions and speeches and votes. And it is because of a fear that this evil effect will be again produced and increased, that their re-assembling is deprecated.

But it is possible that the recent sojourn of the members with their constituents may have served to remind some of them of the pledges and principles upon which they were elected, and which they disregarded during their late session. We refer not of course to the small number who were openly opposed to Gov. Vance and his well known policy of supporting with all his heart the cause of his country. But these would have been powerless if they had not had the countenance and co-operation of more than their own number from among those who made the loudest professions of being Vance men, and who were only elected because their constituents relied upon these professions. Gov. Vance's policy was well known before the election, and it is still the same. He has given no encouragement to the enemy. He has not faltered in the support of his country's cause. He has offered no propositions looking to a base submission to the hated enemy, or to an equally base betrayal of our sister States. Yet some forty or fifty of these Vance men *par excellence* show their devotion to *his* principles by supporting and voting for resolutions on this most vital of all subjects which *he* would spurn with indignation and contempt. We have some hope that such members have found at home a more patriotic feeling than that which surrounded them and to which they gave way during their recent session. It will be well for them and for their country, and only ill to its enemies, if this hope should prove to be well founded. For themselves, we need only remind them of the opprobrium which followed all their lives, and still rests upon the memory of, those who in the revolution of 1776 gave aid and encouragement to the enemy. Let them depend upon it, that in this as in other things, history will repeat itself. After the estaolishment of the independence of the Confederacy, their resolutions, and speeches, and votes will be arrayed against them during their lives, and will taint their memory and the character of their descendants long after they sink to the grave.

Every energy of every true Southern man should be devoted to the obtainment of our independence. There is dishonor and ruin in any other result. It is idle for any man to expect forbearance or mercy from such an implacable and inhuman foe. The laws of confiscation are already on their statute books. The denunciation of hanging for every public officer above the rank of Colonel, (in which possibly may be included members of Legislatures,) has already been uttered in Lincoln's Proclamations. The clamor in the North for our lands and other property has been and is open and furious. They are set apart as a reward for the motley armies of all nations and colors which is openly fighting for them, and which the North would be obliged to yield for fear these armies would *take* at the North what should be refused to them at the South. Will any one pretend in the face of these records that life and property will be respected? Let subjugation be permitted and the yankees would but laugh in the face of any one who was so green as to entertain the idea. They would point to the record, and tell him that he submitted with full knowledge and warning of the consequences.

On the other hand, what a glorious result will follow union and determination! The Confederacy free—free by the blessing of God and the strong arms of our valiant soldiers and the wisdom of our Statesmen—free from the rule of the fanatics who for forty years past had broken their plighted faith—free from all connection with the miscreants who have shed so much noble Southern blood, stolen so much Southern property, wantonly destroyed so much more that they could not steal, even to the farming implements with which the people could make their bread, driven so many helpless women and children out of their burning homes, and insulted and outraged many of the unprotected wives and sisters of Southern men. To be free from all connection with, and especially from the rule of, such a people, is a blessing worth incalculable sacrifices. Yet there are some who will not struggle for the blessing after having endured the sacrifices! If there was a reason for resistance in May 1861, there is now ten thousand fold more reason. *That* was the time, if any, for cowards and cravens to shrink back. *This* is the time for brave men to stand up manfully, doing their own duty and trusting in God for the event.

THE HON. MR. FOOTE.—This nuisance has turned up traitor also. Having done all the evil he could in the Confederacy, he has been arrested trying to make his way to the yankees. The base Arnold!

FARMERS' BONDS.—In reference to a paragraph in a late Observer, founded on an application from a bonded farmer who is in service, as to the disposition made of his bond, we are authorized by the Commandant of Conscripts to say, that—

"The bonds of all men detailed under the "Agricultural" provision of the law are filed in this Office, the names of bondsmen and the amounts of produce being furnished to Maj. Sloan, Chief Commissary for the State, by whom they are collected.

"In cases where the names have been thus furnished to Maj. Sloan before the publication of the order from Adj't and Inspec. Gen'ls Office revoking details, and the parties afterwards sent to the field under that order, Maj. Sloan has been advised of the fact, that he might not proceed with the collection. If, in the heavy press of business upon this Office, any omission or mistake has occurred, in such cases the error will be promptly corrected if the party injured, or one of the family, will report to this office any measures taken to collect his bond.

"The bonds themselves will be returned on application being made for them. Being conditional, they are of course cancelled when the maker is sent to the army or placed in the service, and are then valueless to the Government. They are not returned except on such application, simply to save a useless waste of time and postage."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, Jan. 6, 1865.

Editors Observer:—In my hurry and haste I failed to mention, in my account of the bombardment of Fisher, the great services rendered by the Kennedy Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Z. T. Adams. Throughout the two days' fight this company performed its whole duty. When not employed at their own battery, they were at the heavy guns, and no doubt several of the yankee fleet felt the effects of the slugs sent whirling among them from the Armstrong gun, which was so efficiently served by the men of that company.

I made out slight mention of the raising of the flag at the Mound during a heavy fire from the fleet on Saturday 24th Dec. The following are the circumstances, as taken from the official report of Col. Lamb: "The staff on the Mound being unprovided with guys, the battle flag had not been raised when the garrison flag was shot away. The order was immediately given to raise the flag, when private Christopher C. Bland, Co. K, 36th Reg't, volunteered, and climbing the staff under a heavy fire, fastened the flag. At once a terrific fire was poured on the Mound, and one end of the flag requiring to be fastened, Bland repeated the heroic deed; and, unscathed by the fearful ordeal, fastened the flag firmly to the staff, where it now floats, torn and rent by fragments of shell."

On Monday morning a very sad accident occurred at this place. A cart was employed in hauling the yankee shell which lay scattered about the point, when from some cause one or two of the shell exploded, instantly killing the negro driver and Ord. Sergeant Montgomery Long, 36th N. C. T. In the death of Serg't Long the post is deprived of an able officer and a noble soldier, one who thoroughly understood his duty, and who had the full confidence of his commanding officers. For the fine condition in which everything belonging to the Ord. Dep't of the fort was found during the fight was mainly due to him. A few days before his death he had been recommended for promotion. His remains were sent home.

On Tuesday the ladies of Wilmington paid the fort a visit, bringing down with them a splendid dinner for the soldiers. Gen. Bragg was present. The Regiment was drawn up in line on the parade ground, when Maj. Strange, of the Gen's staff, addressed the soldiers in a few eloquent remarks, thanking them in behalf of the ladies for their gallantry in the defence of Fort Fisher on the 24th and 25 h of Dec. Col. Lamb replied in a happy little speech, returning the thanks of his men to the ladies of Wilmington for their great kindness exhibited to them in their hours of trial, and that it was due to the prayers of woman that the God-sent victory at Fisher was gained.

Our troops are suffering very much from the exposure caused by the burning of their quarters. They need all the assistance that can be given them from the people at home in the shape of clothing and provisions. Let the people of the country show their thanks in *works* to the brave defenders who saved their homes from the tread of the invader. Blankets are needed, for many of the men are without any, having lost them by fire.

One fine battalion of the 36th that has been away some time, under the command of Maj. Stevenson, returned last Monday, looking well. TALLY HO.

DIED,

Suddenly in this town on Friday, 6th inst., Mr. John W. GOULD, aged 67 years, a native of New Jersey, but for the last 33 years a citizen of this State.

Near Carthage, on the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY MUSE, wife of Jesse F. Muse, aged 78 years. Much praise is due the subject of this notice. She was a christian lady: her charity extended to all, but especially to those who were most needy. Her house was always open to strangers, and of its comforts they have been bountifully supplied. She was a kind wife, affectionate mother, and obliging neighbor, and leaves many friends to mourn her loss. May God comfort the bereaved husband and help him to live as she did. Children, follow the good example of your departed mother; think of her many earnest prayers for you: and may God's special blessing rest upon widowed daughter and fatherless and motherless grand-daughter, who for many years had found a home under the paternal roof of this good old Mother in Israel.

Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims
For all the pious dead;
Sweet is the savor of their names,
And soft their sleeping bed. A FRIEND.

In Moore county, 21st Dec'r, Mrs. LAURA BAKER, consort of J McF Baker, aged 23 years, 9 months and 18 days, leaving a husband and one child. Mrs Baker had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for some years, and we trust is now enjoying the rest promised to the finally faithful. In her were happily blended the qualities that render a woman truly amiable and lovely.

Scenes seraphic, high and glorious,
Now forbid her longer stay;
See her rise o'er death victorious,
Angels beckon her away. COM.

Wilmington Journal please copy

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

The following is the new Currency Bill which passed the House of Representatives by a decided vote on Saturday, December 24th:

A Bill to be entitled "An Act to provide more effectually for the reduction and redemption of the Currency.

Whereas, the recovery of the currency from its depreciation, and the reassurance of the public of its ultimate payment in full, would be an inestimable benefit to both Government and citizens; and as a means for accomplishing this end it is expedient to exempt the same from taxation, and to pledge the public faith, not only against any addition to the amount of the currency now authorized by law, but also to the reduction of it, by cancelling annually a material part thereof, and to the dedication of an ample fund for redeeming the residue, to be applied to that purpose from and after the close of the existing war; therefore,

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that hereafter, and until the full redemption of the Confederate States Treasury notes now outstanding, and of such as are authorized by existing laws to be issued, the said notes, except those issued prior to the 17th day of February 1864, shall be free from all taxation whatever.

Sec. 2. Pending the war one-fifth of the Treasury notes annually received into the Treasury in payment of taxes, shall be thereupon cancelled until the amount outstanding shall have been reduced to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Sec. 3. Upon a declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the U. States of America, the tithe received by the Government of the annual crops or produce of cotton, (other than Sea Island cotton,) wheat and corn, in the ratio of four-ninths of cotton, four-ninths of corn and one-ninth of wheat, shall be applied to the redemption of Treasury notes in circulation, until the whole shall be redeemed; the tithe of cotton being valued at 50 cents a pound, of corn at $2 a bushel, and of wheat at $4 a bushel, and being deliverable by the Government at one or more shipping ports in such of the Confederate States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That the tithe aforesaid, or any part thereof, may by the consent of the parties entitled to receive the same, be delivered elsewhere than at a shipping port: Provided, further, That the cotton to be delivered under the authority of this Act shall be equal to cotton held as "middling cotton" in the ports where such cotton may be delivered.

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts now in force providing for the assessment and collection of the tax in kind in cotton, corn and wheat, be and the same are hereby re-enacted, and shall continue in force until all Treasury notes issued, or authorized to be issued by an Act to reduce the Currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds,' approved February 18, 1864, shall have been redeemed in full, and the persons paying taxes in kind under this Act, from and after the ratification of peace, shall receive compensation, by credit or otherwise, for the then market value of any cotton, corn and wheat delivered after the termination of the war, so as to equalize their taxes with other tax payers, the market value to be ascertained at the time of its delivery in the mode prescribed by law.

Sec 5. The holders of Treasury notes desiring to receive the tithes aforesaid, in payment thereof, shall convert the same into Treasury certificates, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in exchange for said notes, and shall express on their face the object for which they are intended, the holders of which said certificates shall be entitled to receive payment therefor in the tithes aforesaid, at the rate of one-fifth of the amount annually; Provided, however, that more than one-fifth of the amount of tithes due for any such certificates, or the whole of such amount, may be paid in any year, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That Treasury notes redeemed in lieu of the certificates authorized by this act shall not be re-issued; Provided further, That said certificates shall be divided into two classes to be designated respectively as No. 1 and 2. Certificates issued during the first six months of the year 1865, shall be of the first class, and shall be redeemable in cotton at 40 cents per pound, corn at $1 50 per bushel, and wheat at $3 per bushel; Provided, however, That holders of Treasury notes living in the Trans-Mississippi Department shall be allowed two months additional to convert their Treasury notes into certificates of the first class. Certificates issued subsequent to the six and eight months of said year, shall be of the second class, and shall be redeemable in cotton at 50 cents per pound, corn at $2 per bushel, and wheat at $4 per bushel.

Sec. 6. All planters or farmers liable to the tax in kind shall be permitted to satisfy the same by payment of such certificates as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. Certificates issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the following proportions, to-wit: four-ninths in a separate certificate payable in cotton, four-ninths payable in corn, and one-ninth payable in wheat, but no sum less than $45, or its multiple, shall be converted into Treasury certificates where the sum is under $900.

But the amount to be made payable on the face of each certificate, when the sum converted into Treasury certificates is more than $900, shall be such as the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge to be most suitable and convenient for the purposes of this Act, which said certificate shall be assignable in writing in such form and with such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 8. The public faith is hereby pledged to the immutable observance of the provisions herein above contained, as to the collection of the tax on wheat, corn, and cotton in kind, and the application thereof as aforesaid, until the redemption of the currency as above provided shall have been completed.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 10.—The House today passed the Army Consolidation bill—yeas 43, nays 34. Nothing of importance was done in the Senate.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Watson submitted joint resolutions which were agreed to, requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. In the House Mr. Miles offered a resolution declaring all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising the Confederacy, unauthorized by the constitution, and in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary—that the Confederate States are prosecuting a war to establish their independence and separate power, and that Congress is firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved until the United States acknowledges our independence.

RICHMOND, January 12.—The Senate passed the House bill to provide for the clothing of officers of the army, navy and marine corps. Also the Senate bill to regulate payment for the destruction of property under orders of military necessity. The House concurred in the joint resolution for the observance of the 22d of February as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The bill increasing the pay of postmasters and route agents passed.

Mr. Rives from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported back sundry resolutions relative to peace negotiations, with a recommendation that they be laid upon the table. Agreed to. Mr. Orr, from the same Committee, said he had a report to submit which ought to be considered in secret session, and a motion that the House go into secret session was agreed to.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—The Senate was in secret session to-day. The House concurred in Senate Amendments to bill for clothing Army and Navy officers; and passed the bill increasing number of midshipmen, several other naval bills from the Senate, the Senate bill for transmission, free of postage, of newspapers to noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians in the army, and the House bill for payment of interest due Cherokee Nation on certain State bonds, the payment of which has been assumed by the U. S. Gov't. The Exemption bill was then considered until adjournment.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 14.—The Senate to-day was in secret session. The House considered the Exemption Bill, and adopted the clause of the present law in relation to Ministers of the Gospel.

MARRIED,

Near Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, Maj. J McNeill, Jan. 10, by Rev. H. McNeill, Capt. J. A. McPHERSON, 6th N. C. T., to Miss SALLIE B McNEILL.

In Wilmington, evening of 8th inst., by Rev. A. D Hepburn, Mr. AVON E. HALL to Mrs. CAROLINE A. WORTH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Yankee fleet again threatening Wilmington!—RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—An official dispatch from Wilmington of this day's date says that 50 vessels are in sight—mostly opposite the point at which the troops were landed by the last expedition.

Private Dispatch to the Editors of the Observer,

FORT FISHER, Jan. 15.—A tremendous bombardment. All is well.

REPORTED FALL OF FORT FISHER!—Monday 10 A. M.—The Operator at Raleigh tells the sad news that Fort Fisher was captured by the enemy, at 10 o'clock last night. We have no dispatch and no particulars. God grant that it be not true, though we have no reason to doubt it.

Important from Europe.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 15—European advices to 31st received. The London Times, alluding to the present attitude of the U. S. to Canada, says that in the present state of Northern feeling there is much reason to apprehend some outrage which may render a rupture inevitable. Americans neither appreciate the strength of England nor understand the unanimity with which war would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant gov't and nation. The first result would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern Independence.

Arrest of Hon. H. S. Foote on the way to Yankeeland!—RICHMOND, Jan'y 13—Ex. Gov. Foote, M. C. from Tennessee, has been arrested at Occoquan, Prince Wm. County, Va. Charges not made public. Arrest understood to have been made without instructions from authorities. Mr. Foote has not been in his seat in the House for nearly 3 weeks. He went towards the Potomac to send his family to their home in Nashville.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—President Davis to-day sent in a message to Congress communicating intelligence of the arrest of Hon. H. S. Foote, M. C. from Tennessee, while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. Accompanying, was a note from the Sec'y of War, stating that no special instructions had been given for the arrest. The Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg, who made the arrest, telegraphed him on the 12th: "I have arrested Hon. H. S. Foote at Occan on the way to Washington, for the purpose, as he says, of negotiating a Peace. I have paroled him to wait instructions." On motion of Mr. Clarke, the matter was referred to a select committee.

Arrival of F. P. Blair in Richmond.—RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—Frank P. Blair arrived in this city yesterday.

The Evening Whig says it is reported he had an interview last night with the Secretary of War, but there are no developments in regard to the object of his visit.

RICHOND, Dec. 15.—Frank P. Blair left by flag of truce boat yesterday. Col. Singleton, prominent peace democrat of Illinois, arrived on return trip, and took lodgings at the Spottswood. It is understood that Blair had a private and confidential interview with the President. He came unofficially and has had no official interview with any officer. It is believed in well informed circles that this interview may lead to conferences between the authorities or agents or commissioners of the two governments. It is known that the President will allow no obstacle of mere form to stand in the way of sending or receiving commissioners.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—No change in the military situation around this city during the past week. The enemy daily expend much ammunition in shelling our lines, but to little or no purpose. He never dismounts a gun. Damage to works and bridges by late rains has been repaired. Grant's troops are being constantly drilled.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—U. S. papers of the 11th confirm the report of Butler's removal.

A public meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 9th to devise means of relief for the suffering people of Savannah. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, purchase and send a ship with corn and provisions to that city.

Gen. Thomas is concentrating his army at Eastport on the Tennessee river.

The N. Y. Herald advocates a union of the armies of the North and South and the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine on the whole extent of this continent against England, France and Spain.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—The Baltimore American of the 12th says that Beast Butler's Farewell Address to the army of the James is in excessive bad taste, and more like a Mexican Pronunciamento than the address of a New England General. His removal was made by Lincoln at Grant's request. In his address Butler tells the troops he has refused to obey orders to sacrifice their lives, and that none of their blood stains his garments.

The Missouri (yankee) State Convention has passed an ordinance abolishing slavery, yeas 60, nays 4.

A Union State Convention assembled at Nashville on the 11th, Samuel Rogers of Knox county, presiding. A bitter discussion arose as to a basis for voting. East Tennessee wished each county to have 1 vote for each 100 votes that it cast against secession in 1861. This was carried amidst intense excitement, and the Convention adjourned to the 12th.

A telegram confirms the reported evacuation by the yankees of Van Buren, Arkansas; and another says that Fort Smith has not been evacuated. Gen. Burnside has tendered his resignation. The Galt House, in Louisville, Ky., was burned on the 11th. Gold is quoted at 219.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—Northern papers of the 13th received. The yankee Senate has adopted the resolutions to terminate the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, yeas 31, nays 9. There is no further doubt of its termination.

A telegram from Cairo 12th says Forrest is reported concentrating a large force at Paris. (Tenn.) Some details of Grierson's raid mention Gen. Gholson as among Confederates captured.

Telegram from Wheeling says Confederates under Rosser captured the town of Beverly and a large portion of the force defending it, on the 11th.

McClellan will leave for Europe in Feb'y. Jas. Guthrie elected Senator from Kentucky to succeed Powell. Gold 220.

Fire in Salisbury.—SALISBURY, Jan'y 13.—A fire was discovered at 7 A. M. in a vacant store-room in the G. W. Brown building, now the property of J. H. Enniss. It spread with great rapidity to right and left and rear. Almost every wood building in Murphy's block and three south of it were destroyed. The Enniss brick building now occupied by Commissary Dep't arrested fire on the North. The buildings of the Q. M. Dep't were destroyed, and with them some property, but how much not yet known. The loss of moveable property, either public or private, was not great. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

"Peace" Resolutions in Virginia at a Discount.—RICHMOND, Jan 12.—In the House of Delegates to-day a series of resolutions was submitted for the appointment of commissioners to confer with the authorities of other States for the appointment of commissioners to meet a like body from the United States to negotiate as to the best mode of mitigating the horrors of the war and for bringing about an honorable termination of the same. The resolutions were indefinitely postponed, yeas 101, nays 2.

From Georgia.—Refugees.—Reconstruction.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—A flag of truce arrived today, by which 250 Savannah refugees were received.

The Savannah Republican, (Yankee,) of the 11th, has a letter from Sherman to several prominent citizens, stating that he is merely a military commander and can act in that capacity only, and can't give assurances or pledges affecting civil matters in the future. He says Congress will adjust these when Georgia is again represented there as of old. Georgia is not out of the Union, therefore the term "reconstruction" appears inappropriate. As long as any of the people remain armed and organized the United States must pursue them with arms, and deal with them according to military laws. When these organizations are all broken up cases will be dealt with by the civil courts. He thinks the same course should be adopted as was indicated by Gen. Washington in the Whiskey insurrection and in accordance with the principle of the Barr conspiracy. He quotes Washington and Jackson on the preservation of the Union and says that the Union armies are simply fulfilling their command. The nation must be preserved, cost what it may. There is no other alternative for the people of Georgia than to quit the rebellion and to elect members to Congress and Senators, and when these take their seats Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.

Rufgess concur in the statement that Sherman's next move will be on Branchville next week.

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—The Baltimore American, evening edition, of the 10th, contains nothing of interest except that Gen. Steadman has ordered the arrest of Clement C. Clay, Sen., of Ala., who will be sent to Nashville to be held as a hostage for Judge Humphreys, captured at Huntsville by Gen. Roddy. Gold 227.

The Tennessee Campaign.—A private of the 2d Ky. reg't informs the Charleston Courier that in the fight at Nashville a Georgia and a Florida brigade gave way and fled from the field. This opened the way for the enemy to enter our lines which they did and serious consequences were imminent. Cheatham re-established the lines, but not until we had lost considerably in prisoners and heavily in artillery. This occasioned our retreat. The enemy followed, skirmishing all the way, to within 4 miles from Columbia, where there was a determined engagement and the enemy were badly worsted, losing both prisoners and a number of guns. At this point the pursuit stopped, and our army pursued its way unmolested, Forrest remaining in Columbia two days after our army left it. The losses in battle were made up by recruits.

Hood's Army.—Gen. Manigault, lately wounded, has arrived in Columbia, and contradicts the reports of demoralization, &c. He left the army this side of the Tennessee, in good spirits, and as defiant and resolute as ever. The loss of the army, for so arduous a campaign, has been surprisingly small. Clothing, shoes and blankets are very scarce.

An auctioneer in Selma advertises for sale "a woman and nine children, among them three sets of twins," on which the Mississippian remarks that "she is a woman of good character, though of rather an *overbearing* disposition."

Fayetteville N. C. Jan'y 13, 1865.

AT a meeting of the Board of Mayor and Commissioners, held at their office this day: present, His Honor A. McLean, Mayor; A. G. Thorston, M. McKinnon, E. L. Pemberton, R. M. Orrell, K. A. Black, J. C. Poe, J. R. Lee, Commissioners.

Messrs. E. L. Pemberton and J. R. Lee were qualified, and took their seats in the Board.

On motion, ordered that the Town Police be increased to six, including the Town Constable.

On motion, the number of the Town Guard was increased to ten.

On motion, the salary of the Town Constable is increased to $2000.

On motion, the pay of the members of the Town Guard is increased to $5 per night.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Daniel J. Underwood, Town Constable; M. Faulk, E. W. Thornton, G. W. Wightman, P. F. Alderman, W. H. Carver, Policemen; H. McDonald, Capt. of the Guard; W. J. Brown, W. H. Newberry, Jno. Keithly, S. A. Phillips, W. R. Clark, W. W. Shepherd, Alex. McArthur, G. S. Gibson, Guard; Wm. Huske, Town Treasurer; J. W. Baker, Tax Collector; A. M. Campbell, Town Clerk; J. P. Leonard Clerk of the Market; E. F. Moore, Steward Keeper; A. H. Delaney, Chief Fire Warden; S. T. Hawley, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, A. Johnson, Jr., A. A. McKethan, W. H. Porter and I. B. Davis, Assistant Fire Wardens; Wm. Williamson Sexton of the Grave Yard.

The following gentlemen were appointed Committees of Vigilance:

Ward No. 1, A G Thornton, H H Depo, F W Thornton.
2, M McKinnon, P Taylor, C E Locte.
3, E L Pemberton, J C Haigh, H A McSwain.
4, R M Orrell, J A Pemberton, G S Deming.
5, K A Black, W Prior, J M Williams.
6, J C Poe, D McLaurin, J Branch.
7, J R Lee, R McDaniel, W Donaghon.

Thos. C. Fuller, Town Attorney.

D. J. Underwood, Keeper of the Town Clock.

On motion, the rates for the Hay Scales are increased as follows:

For a one horse cart, dray or wagon,	50 cts.
" a two " " " "	1 00
" a three " " " "	1 50
" a four " " " "	2 00

On motion, ordered that the above salaries shall be subject to revisal at all times when the Board shall think proper.

On motion, Messrs. McKinnon, Black and Lee, were appointed to report at next meeting the violations of Town Ordinances and contracts, by the Western Rail Road Co. It

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 16.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 6 00. Pork 4 50 to 5 00. Lard 6 00
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 5 00. Butter 10 00
Cotton 1 75. Coffee 30 00
Cotton Yarn—45 00 to 55 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $8 50 to $8. Dried Fruit 1 75 to $2.
Eggs 3 50 per dozen.
Flour, $435 to $450
Fodder $12 50. Hay $10. Shucks $10.
Flaxseed 5 00 per bu.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 4 00
Grain—Corn $30 to $32. Wheat $50. Rye $25. Oats 15 00. Peas $30 00
Green Apples 30 00 to 50 00 per bushel.
Hides—Green 3 00, dry 6 00 to 7 00
Iron—Swedes 6 00, country made 4 00 to 5 00.
Leather 25 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $85 00. Grape Brandy $80 to $100.
Molasses, country made, 25 00.
Nails 4 50 to 5 00 per lb.
Onions 35 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $25 bush; sweet $15.
Rice 2 00
Brown Sugar 8 00 to 12 00.
Soda 7 50 by keg, retail 10 00 per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 5 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00.
Salt 45 00 per bushel.
Spirits Turpentine 5 00 per gallon.
Tallow 5 00. Wool $8 to $10.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

P. TAYLOR offers for Sale,

BLEACHED SHEETING, IRISH LINEN;
Black D lanes;
Spool cotton, Black and White;
Black Flax Thread, and Buttons;
A Large Lot of Needles;
Fur and Wool Hats;
Coffee and Sugar;
English Copperas;
Cotton Cards, No 10
Wiedsor Soap—Cut Tacks;
Salt.

January 16 1 2t
Presbyterian It.

Piano for Sale.

APPLY to S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Jan'y 14. 1-tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1864 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the last will and testament of the late Alex'r Elliot, Jr, was admitted to probate and the subscriber received letters testamentary as Executor thereof. Persons indebted to the testator must make payment to me. Those having claims to be settled must present them to me time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J G SHEPHERD.

Jan'y 14 1865

Further Notice.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON Friday the 10th day of Feb'y 1865, at the residence of Mr. William Elliot, I will sell the PLANTATION on the East side of the Cape Fear River, formerly cultivated by Alex. Elliott, Jr.,—about 5 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—and containing near 700 acres. Also a small tract on the west side of the river, known as "the Summer place." At the same time, I will sell 21 valuable SLAVES; also the Stock Hogs and Cattle, Farming Tools, Furniture and all of the plantation Stock. This sale is made pursuant to the directions of the Will; and the terms will be six months credit unless the bidders should prefer to pay cash.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Executor.

Jan'y 14. 1-tf

Wanted to Hire,

10 FARM HANDS for the year. A liberal price will be paid and full rations given.

THEOP EVANS.
Jan'y 10. 1400-2tpd

SILVER WARE,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next, the 17th inst, will be sold at Auction, a beautiful lot of

Sterling Silver Ware,

consisting of

Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Trays and Dishes, Ivory Handle Knives, Plated Spoons and Forks; Napkins and beautiful Toilet Table Covers; one Gold Watch.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Jan'y 12. 1400 2tpd

Land and Negro to sell at Auction.

ON Tuesday next, the 17th inst, will be sold at Auction—

38 acres of Land on East side of Wilmington Road, joins Mrs Sandy and runs to Blount's Creek.
1 negro Man, 44 years of age
1 Sewing Machine.
1 fine Rifle
1 Gold Watch
100 bushels Salt.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r
Jan'y 11, 1865. 1400 2tpd

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the Stock, &c. of the late James Martine, advertised to be sold on the 18th inst., is postponed until further notice. THEO. MARTINE, Adm'r.
Jan'y 14. 1tpd

Mule at Auction.

WILL be offered for sale on Tuesday next 17th inst, at the Auction Room of Jno H. Cook, one FINE MULE.

J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Jan'y 12. 1400-2t

FOR HIRE.

A GIRL of 17, and a WOMAN of 19 and child. Apply to E. L. WINSLOW
Jan'y 11, 1865 1400 3t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving all arrears of taxes due up to this time, viz:

At Randalsville, Wednesday, Jan'y 18 1865;
At Smith's, Thursday, Jan'y 19;
At Afferdaville, Friday, Jan'y 20;
At Lumberton, Tuesday, Jan'y 24

Assessor D S Morrison will attend to receive the additional lists of those who from reasonable cause, have not heretofore made returns. Also, Messrs H A Campbell and A D Brown, Assessors of Tax in Kind, to receive returns in their line of business.

A McMILLAN, Collector for 25th Dist
Dondarrach, Jan'y 9, 1865 1-2*

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at Troy, Friday and Saturday the 27th and 28th inst, to receive the Confederate Taxes due Jan'y 1st, 1865, to list Specific Tax (for License)

Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Dec'r 31st, 1864.
Tax on Incomes, Profits and Salaries.
Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st, 1863, and Jan'y 1st, 1865.

Additional Tax on Profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. made during the year 1864, by any corporation or joint stock company.

I will also remind those who have failed to settle their Taxes for 1864, and their "Tithe" is fell for 1863, upon which the money value is now to be collected, that they must settle on or before the days mentioned above or the law will be enforced. J. W. EWING,
Col. 61st District N. C.
Jan'y 9 1*2t

Stop Thief! Stop Thief!!

$100 REWARD

STOLEN from my stable on Monday night the 9th Jan'y 1865, a good sized SORREL MARE, 8 years old, uniform in color, a little inclined to be raw-boned, in good work order, a little parrot toed in the right fore foot, the points of the hind hoofs worn off by dragging when trotting. She is dull and sleepy looking when still, can pace a little, and is an ordinary trotter, gentle in all harness, and is a valuable farm animal. The thief was seen riding her at a furious rate up the Fayetteville road 5 miles above me at 10 o'clock P M, Monday night. Any person who will arrest her and return her to me, or confine her that I may get her, shall receive my thanks and the above reward. My P. O is Black Rock, Bladen county, N. C.

$500 additional reward is offered for evidence sufficient to convict the thief. JAS. F. OLIVER.
Black Rock, P. O. Bladen, Jan'y 10. 1-tf

STRAYED,

FROM my lot in Columbus county, on the 4th Jan. 1865, a medium sized BAY MARE, 8 years old, and when last heard from had crossed the White Marsh, making her way back in the direction of Ivey's Bluff, Robeson county. Said Mare was traded for by me on the 21st December 1

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is Judge Pearson's Decision in the case of

Worth & others vs. Commissioners of Fayettoville.

The Court has had great difficulty on the question of jurisdiction. In this State the Courts of Law and the Courts of Equity are held by the same persons and there is a strong tendency to disregard the distinction between questions of Law and of Equity, and to allow the jurisdiction of the Courts to run into each other and become confounded; that is especially so when, as in this case, both parties wish to get a speedy adjudication, and the defendants waive all objections, so as to put on the Court the duty of raising the question as to jurisdiction and the burthen of deciding it without the aid of an argument on both sides. Manly *vs* City of Raleigh, 4 Jones' Eq. 370, was a case like this: both parties wished a speedy adjudication; the question was not raised, and passed *sub silentio;* but that case is now relied on to sustain the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity to determine on an injunction bill as a dry question of law. It is admitted the question could be presented in a Court of Law by paying the tax under protest and bringing an action for money had and received; but it is said, according to the mode of proceeding at law, every tax payer must bring a separate action, and it is necessary that jurisdiction should be assumed in equity to prevent the "multiplicity of suits." That is a head of Equity jurisdiction, under which the Court has in some special instances interfered by injunction, and as Manly *vs* City of Raleigh was a bill against a municipal Corporation, and not against its tax collector, and is a precedent directly appliesble to the present bill, we have concluded to act upon it, and take the jurisdiction. No injury can result, for if the operations of a corporation are likely to be seriously impeded by having its sources of revenue stopped, it may insist on an injunction bond being filed, and it will become the duty of the Court to require a bond large enough for full indemnity, and it is apprehended that the few who file bills for themselves and "on behalf of all others in like condition," will not be willing to bind themselves to answer the whole default for the sake of raising an equity on the ground of avoiding "the multiplicity of suits." We take occasion to say, in order to "exclude a conclusion," that this decision is confined to bills against *Municipal Corporations,* and will not be considered an authority to sustain an injunction bill against tax collectors of the Confederate States, or of the State or a County. That subject involves other and far graver considerations, which are left open, and in respect to which we do not wish to be at all committed. I will suggest one or two.

1. An injunction against tax collectors, the effect of which as to stop all collections, might seriously obstruct the operations of the Government, a consequence in comparison with which the notion of preventing a multiplicity of suits sinks into insignificance, and which consequence is avoided when the taxes are paid to the collector under protest and he pays them over to the Government; taking its indemnity in respect to such actions as may be brought against them.

2. Equity acts *in personam,* and enforces its orders and decrees by process of contempt. When one having judgment at law is about to use it against conscience, a bill is not entertained against the Court of Law or the Sheriff, but against the party to the action; an injunction goes against him and he is put in contempt for disobeying it. A bill cannot be entertained against the Government, and it would seem it ought not to be entertained against the officer of the Government; for should he be enjoined, he cannot be put in contempt, for he cannot obey the order of the Court, unless he violates his sworn duty, and is guilty of direct disobedience to the orders of the Government of which he is an officer.

3d. A Court of Equity has no machinery and no officers by which it can enforce its orders against an officer of the Government. For illustration: Suppose a bill to be entertained against a Sheriff and he is enjoined from the collection of taxes; the copy, subpœna and fiat are handed to him (say by the Clerk:) he disobeys the order. What officer has the Court by whom the Sheriff can be taken into custody and brought before it for the alleged contempt? Who is to call out the *posse comitatus?* I will pursue the subject no further.

On the question presented by the bill, we have had but little difficulty. By the proper construction of the 4th section of the act of May 1864, the taxes which may be imposed upon all persons whose ordinary avocations are pursued within the corporate limits of the town, although resident beyond the corporate limits, are restricted to property owned by them in the town, and to their persons and *subjects incident to their persons.* The only question made is in regard to the latter, when one has a business residence in town, which is the meaning of the description "persons whose ordinary avocations are pursued within the corporate limits." The money he has on hand, the salary which he earns there, the income which he receives there, whether it be interest on bonds, the debtors residing elsewhere, or dividends on stock in a factory situate out of town, or in a steamboat company, are subjects incident to his person, and in respect to the particulars enumerated by the three gentlemen who filed this bill, we do not see that the Commissioners have exceeded the power given them by the act. We understand the "riding vehicle" to mean the buggy used to come into town every morning and go out every night, and consider it adjunct to their town residence, and incident to its enjoyment. In respect to the other gentlemen in behalf of whom the bill is filed, the allegations are not sufficiently distinct to enable us to express an opinion.

The question then is narrowed to this: Had the Legislature power to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners to impose such a tax on persons who transact their business and live in town during the day and live in the country during the night?

It was earnestly contended by Mr. Moore, that the Legislature has no power to authorize the imposition of such a tax upon strangers who may occasionally visit the town. That question is not presented by the case; for although the act refers to these gentlemen as persons resident beyond the corporate limits in contradistinction to persons resident within the corporate limits, it also refers to them as persons whose ordinary *avocations are pursued within the corporate limits* and the facts being stated at large, the question of residence is left open to be governed by the application of principles of law whereby these gentlemen are put on very different footing from mere strangers. They have two residences, a business residence in town and a domestic residence in its vicinity, and may be called *amphibious* citizens, who enjoy the conveniences and comforts of this double residence. They have the benefit of a town residence for the transaction of business, the advantages of town society for themselves and families, of attending church, sending their children to school, &c., and the benefit of a country residence for cheapness, healthfulness, and the pleasure of country life. They live in town nearly if not quite half of the twenty-four hours of every day in the year, and must be considered as part residents of the town. Taking that to be so, there can be no reason on general principles, why they should not contribute to the expenses of the town, excluding their country residence and property out of town, (which they have no power to tax,) on the same ground that every man contributes to the expenses of the community in which he lives. The provision which confers on these amphibious citizens the right to vote at municipal elections meets the objection which might otherwise have been made on the footing of the time honored maxim, "representation and taxation should go together."

The case of Manly *vs.* City of Raleigh, cited on the question of jurisdiction, is an authority in support of the power of the Legislature. It is there held that the Legislature has power to extend the limits of an incorporated town without the consent of the persons included by the extension. In a general view the act under consideration does in effect the same thing. These gentlemen and their country residences might have been included by extending the limits of the Town, whereby all would have become liable to a town tax. The greater includes the less. Perhaps the object has been answered by making them to some purposes citizens of the Town, without the inconvenience of extending its territorial limits. That however is not a question of power but of expediency, with which as a Court we have no concern.

The Bill is dismissed.

Napoleon as "A Whip."—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Star says:

Several carriages having a historical interest are being brought from different palaces to the new imperial coach house on the Quai d'Orsay. One of these belonged to Napoleon I, and was on different occasions driven by him. The great emperor was by no means a good "whip;" but he was ambitious of gaining a reputation as such. This ambition, when he was staying at the camp of Boulogne, was very near being the means of shortening his days. One day he insisted on taking the reins from Cæsar, his pet coachman, who, not *to gener* his master, got up in the seat behind, along with Rapp, Monge and Cambaceres. Of the safety of the enterprise, some opinion may be formed when it is told, that the vehicle was drawn by five young, spirited and relatively unbroken horses, presented by the town of Antwerp to Napoleon. It required all Cæsar's experience and strength of arm to drive them. The instant they felt a less expert hand, off they set in full gallop in the direction of the sea. The uncrowned Cæsar thereupon roared to the crowned: Sire, to the left; pull them to the left, and give the rein to the second gray to the right." "Hold your tongue, Cæsar, I know what I'm about," returned the Emperor.

Seeing that the driver was no longer master of the horses, Cambaceres imploringly said, "Ah, mon Dieu, sire, where is your majesty going to?" "What a coward you are, Cambaceres," was the answer; "don't you see that I am driving you as I should?" "Certainly," said Rapp, enjoying the fright of the Arch-Chancellor, despite the danger he ran, "your majesty is driving you straight to England, where we so badly want to go." But Cambaceres, on seeing that, out of spite, Napoleon lashed the horses, besought him to pull them up before they went over the cliff. Monge, his eyes shut, stuck to the door, yellow with consternation, till the wheel came in contact with a big stone, when the carriage turned over and the horses of themselves stood still. The Emperor was thrown from the box to a great distance, fainted. Cambaceres escaped with a bump on the forehead. Monge's hat was driven in, and Cæsar and Rapp managed to land on their feet. Notwithstanding the plight to which his men was reduced, the whole party laughed heartily, and when Napoleon got up, he, handing the whip to Cæsar, said: "I must render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's. I have had enough of coachman's work, and, accordingly resign."

The Fashions.—Ingenuity among the female sex was never demonstrated to exist to such a considerable extent, says the Atlanta Register, as is proven by a bird's eye view of the dear creatures as they promenade Broad street any pleasant afternoon, singly, in squads, platoons and companies.

Any one with an observant eye, in glancing at what appears to be an elaborate toilet, will detect the marks of antiquity which is deftly concealed by the artistic fingers of the remodelers. Look at a dress closely, and you find by the figure that the skirt has been inverted. The frizzles that wound about the lower en have now hidden in the neat folds of the waist. The body you can't see, because it is worn beneath the neat little net shawl, the work of her own fingers. Then observe the "set" of the skirt. The full rotundity —the perfect symmetry of a bran new hoop skirt is wanting. The shape is goodly, however, for the dear creature has had it off for the hundredth time, and hangs it over Dinah's or Cuffee's head while she mends some of the broken ribs. She has bandaged one in half a dozen places as carefully and neatly as a surgeon bandages a broken limb. Another that is injured beyond repair is extracted from the skeleton and its place is left void. Thus she has gone over the whole anatomy of her hoop until it is quite passable, and when concealed beneath her snowy skirts—which, also, have been turned upside down—and the folds of her dress, it needs the eye of a *connoisseur* to detect that the thing has ever been mended.

Then look at the hats! Into how many comely shapes do we see the Palmetto woven—and pretty, at that, especially when they are rigged out with scraps of red, green or blue ribbon—resurrected from some dilapidated old band-box—and ornamented with what appears at a distance to be a white goose. In the manufacture of plumes, the cock and goose have supplied the functions of the ostrich—but it is all home manufacture.

Then, again, look at the feet. The stockings are home-knit—store hose are too high—and the shoes are made of some of Pa's old pants, and fit as neatly as a three hundred dollar gaiter.

Thus, without going further into our subject, we see that the work of external improvement is manifestly progressing among the ladies. And the fair ones could do no more towards whipping the yankees than they do in this way.

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ART OF BEAUTIFICATION IN PARIS.

The return of the gay world to the capital is often a source of curious surprises. Red or grey is often found to have changed to auburn or black; and, stranger still, heads that have been previously covered with black or dark brown hair are seen on their return to town, to be covered with luxuriant crops of flaxen curls. Others, whose heads had been actually grey came back with hair as white as snow, every bit of color having been, by some ingenious chemical process, completely gotten rid of. Blondes and brunettes too, are found to have changed their complexions, and fat people, too, have grown thin, and thin people fat. Both sexes seem equally skillful in bringing about these metamorphoses; which have usually been the result of a summer passed at some remote chateau, out of sight of "the dear five hundred" by whom these curious changes are to be duly admired and quizzed, as the case may be.

The art of making up the human exterior has certainly been carried further in the Paris of today than ever elsewhere. We have special practitioners for the hair, the skin, the shape, the teeth, and so on. But these "artists" have hitherto worked apart, each in his own sphere; and no one had bethought him of setting himself up as a general beautifier of the human subject. This want, however, is now to be supplied. A prospectus has just been issued by some one who has not yet divulged his name, but who is evidently a genius of a very high order in his way. He states that he is the author of the new art, which he calls the Cataplastic, and defines as "The whole art of beautification of the face, form and costume." He says that "cataplastic processes" have hitherto failed to produce their full effect because not combined under the direction of a single competent professor; and adds, that in order to obtain the full and brilliant success which these processes are capable of insuring, it is necessary to combine the sure and efficacious products of the dermic chemistry of the line of Aspasia and Alcibiades, of ancient Rome, and the Middle Ages, with the modern inventions of the hair-dresser, the corset maker, the worker in gutta percha, the dentist, oculist, orthopedist, pedicure, tailor, dress-maker, and the jeweler. The Cataplastic artist unites all these specialties in his own person, and proposes to issue a weekly newspaper, in which all these elements of the great work of "Beautification" are to be treated of and in which accounts of results obtained are to be duly communicated to the reader.

"The work I propose to undertake is a general one," says the Cataplastic oracle. "I mend up the fleshy parts, smooth down asperities, fill up hollows, melt the tints into one another, heighten or tone down the complexion, soften the skin and render it soft and lustrous, modify the color and style of the hair to suit the general character of the physiognomy; I attack the imperfections of the eyes, teeth, limbs and feet; I make the crooked straight, and cause dignity and uprightness to succeed to a stoop. Having rectified the deviations of the body, given animation to the glance, charm to smile, and grace to the outline, I proceed to the toilette of the rejuvenated being.

"Come to my rooms, ladies and gentleman, adds the oracle, and I will change you so completely that your friends will not recognise you—so youthful, fresh, agile and enchanting shall I have rendered you. You will leave my hands in a state of perfection, and will only need, in order to ensure your triumph, to avoid exposing yourself to the sun or rain."

A story is told of a certain elderly dandy who continues to pass himself off for younger than he is, by the aid of these complicated appliances, and who has recently engaged, as *valet de chambre,* a young fellow freshly imported from his native village. The valet, who had been impressed by the graces of his new master's person, and who had no suspicion of their artificial nature, was greatly amazed on assisting him to undress, on the night of his entrance on his new place, at the work of demolition in which he was called upon to assist. The coat and vest carried off with them the rounded outlines that had showed to such advantage the moment before, and at the unbuckling of the corset, the jaunty uprightness of the dandy underwent an equally sudden eclipse. The withered and shrunken being, duly wrapped in a dressing gown, the old beau seated himself at his dressing table, and proceeded to take himself to pieces. The removal of the lustrous brown wig revealed a perfectly bare scalp; the white teeth followed the wig, and were carefully placed in a glass of water for the night. The pair of gutta-percha "plampers," so skillfully placed between the gums and the cheeks, were carefully taken out, betraying the hollows they had so effectually distended, and an artificial eye was next removed from the empty socket. The amazement of the unsophisticated servant had been fast deepening into horror, as he witnessed these successive transformations; and when the ex-dandy, stooping towards his lower extremities, proceeded to unfasten a pair of false calves, the valet imagining that his master was going to take himself completely to pieces, exclaimed, in a tone of mingled anxiety and terror: "Oh, monsieur le marquis, pray do leave enough of you for me to put into the bed."

Cures for Fits.—For a fit of Passion—Walk out into the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness—Count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a man.

For a fit of extravagance and Folly—Go to the workhouse and speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced,

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a Fit of Ambition—Go into the churchyard and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bedchamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Despondency—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and to those which He has promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity and Fear—Whether they respect the body or the mind—whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head or the heart—the following is a radical cure, which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician—"Cast thy burden on the Lord, and He will sustain thee."

For a Fit of Repining—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden, and the afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

Liquor Law in Alabama.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed a liquor law to take effect on the 1st of January next. It entirely prohibits distillation from Indian corn and wheat. Persons distilling these are to be fined not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000, and imprisonment in the county jail not more than twelve nor less than one month.

What relation is the door-mat to the scraper? A step-father.

AMERICAN PROSPECTS.

From the Liverpool Albion.

Amongst those that are born of woman there beats not a bolder heart than that of Jefferson Davis. We are not ashamed to confess to a large amount of hero-worship for the man for whom his Northern foes can find no better name than rebel and slave-owner. Never unduly elated by success, never dismayed by adversity, his voice rings out clear as a trumpet-call on the darkest day that befals his country. Not Cato himself spoke to his little Senate at Utica with more dignity and steadfastness than does the Southern President when addressing his suffering fellow-countrymen. Four years have passed since the tremendous struggle began with which his name will be forever identified; and, if American figures can be trusted, (a point on which we always feel serious misgivings,) those four years have witnessed a greater amount of bloodshed and a larger loss of human life than any other four consecutive years since the Deluge. The loss of ten thousand men on a single day has become quite a common event; and a conscription of one, two or three hundred thousand at a time no longer excites astonishment. The wave of war has surged from North to South and from East to West. It has been waged by land and sea, on mid-ocean and in harbor, and up thousands of miles of river —in the midst of forests, on spacious plains, and on the sides of lofty mountains. Professional soldiers and amateur generals have tried their hands upon it; attorneys and politicians have brought their talents to its aid; every invention of modern times has been pressed into its service. New-fangled ships, cannon of hitherto unknown calibre, rifles of novel construction, new tactics and new tools, all have been used in turn, and yet the end has not come. Such energy, such obstinacy, such determination to win, have been shown on both sides as were hardly ever seen before, and such an amount of money expended as no other country ever spent in a period ten times as long. If, in the early days of this struggle, we were ever disposed to sneer at the efforts of either side, we must now confess that we had underrated both their intentions and their probable performances. It is a struggle of heroic proportions on both sides. But, come what may, it is to the weaker party that the highest amount of admiration is justly due; and what is true of one is doubly true of the other. And now, after vicissitudes innumerable, the tide has turned of late against the South; and, doubtless, sore discouragement has fallen upon many a heart which not long ago was exulting in the sense of victory. It is not, indeed, a great many weeks ago since we were all told, on what was assumed to be good authority, that discouragement was universal throughout the Northern States, and that the cry for peace—peace at almost any price—was upon every tongue. The result shows the folly of generalizing freely from particular instances, and yet only forty-eight hours ago there were many faint-hearted friends of the Southern cause in a state bordering on despair about its future prospects. So many men are ready to rush from one extreme to its opposite! But clear across the waters comes the brave voice of Jefferson Davis; there is no quaver in his tones—he speaks with no uncertain sound. Few as are his words reported to us, we cannot for a moment doubt his resolution; his voice is still for war! Dark as is the present hour, he has passed through hours as dark before, and through the gloom he believes he sees the coming dawn. When New Orleans was taken, when Vicksburg was surrendered, when Stonewall Jackson fell in the noonday of his glory, a sadness and discouragement spread over all the Southern Confederacy; and as their undaunted President raised anew their spirit then, so we are persuaded he will do now. We shall not, of course, think of denying that the exhaustion of men and means has been immense since those events took place; but it must be borne in mind that, whereas the Southern armies are still entirely composed of white men, the Northern army, according to a recent speech of Mr. Lincoln, numbers two hundred thousand blacks amongst its soldiers. * * * So far, therefore, as the supply of men for their armies is concerned, we do not think the South is as yet any worse off than the North.

More of Lincoln's Jokes.—The yankee papers tell the following as something "very good":

About two years ago, when the Prince of Wales was soon to marry the Princess Alexandra, Queen Victoria sent a letter to each of the sovereigns, informing them of her son's betrothal, and among the rest to President Lincoln. Lord Lyons, her ambassador at Washington, and who, by the way, is unmarried, requested an audience of Mr. Lincoln, that he might present this important document in person. At the time appointed he was received at the White House in company with Mr. Seward.

"May it please your Excellency," said Lord Lyons, "I hold in my hand an autograph letter from my royal mistress, Queen Victoria, which I have been commanded to present to your Excellency. In it she informs your Excellency that her son, his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with her Royal Highness the Prince Alexandra, of Denmark." After continuing in this strain for a few minutes, Lord Lyons tendered the letter to the President and awaited his reply. It was short, simple and expressive, and consisted simply of the words:

"Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise." We doubt if any English embassador was ever addressed in this manner before, and would be glad to learn what success he met with in putting the reply in diplomatic language, when he reported it to her Majesty.

It is said that sometime since, when a deputation of clergymen presented an address to the President, in which he was styled "a pillar of the church," he quaintly, and perhaps truthfully, remarked that "they would have done much better to call him a steeple."

Whatever might be the case, in ordinary peace times, there is no difference, now, between a constant, systematic opposition to all the measures of the administration, without ever finding anything to commend, and opposition to the government itself. By the success of our administration, we are to stand or fall. And he who willfully, wantonly, and constantly throws obstacles in the way of that success, is to all intents and purposes as much our enemy as Abraham Lincoln himself. And not only so—he who bends all his energies to a denunciation of the Confederate administration, now, under pretence that the administration is a very different thing from the government, will as certainly take an open and unequivocal stand, in favor of Lincoln, finally, as Baylor did, or as the sun shines in the heavens."—*Georgia Countryman.*

Gen. Quarles, who was reported to be mortally wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, will probably recover. He loses a right arm.

Lord Bacon beautifully said: "It a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I'm obliged to work for it."

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

The Columbia Carolinian is indebted to a gallant young officer of the late Gen. Gist's staff, who has just arrived from the Army of Tennessee, for the following clear and comprehensive account of the battle of Franklin, Tenn. It will be seen that, with his characteristic impetuosity, Gen. Hood has pressed the enemy with vigor and success, and that the yankee report of the engagement was, as usual, a falsehood:

Columbia, Tenn., was first threatened by Lee's corps. Subsequently, Cheatham's corps arrived. On Sunday evening, November 27, the enemy commenced to evacuate, and on Monday morning our pickets entered and took possession of the pike between Columbia and Nashville. Our pontoons not having arrived, it was impossible to cross the river at once; but meantime Lee made a feint as if he intended to do so, and under cover of his fire, Cheatham's and Stuart's corps moved to a point several miles below and passed the river there. Without halting, the commands last named pushed rapidly forward, with the view of reaching the rear ranks—supposed to be about 13,000 strong—and cutting them off from retreat. But on reaching Spring Hill, the point aimed at, it was found that the Federals had been notified by their cavalry of the movement, and had reached that locality in advance. It should be added, however, that their line of march was over eleven miles of smooth road, while our line of march was over seventeen miles of rugged country.

On arriving at Spring Hill, the Federals were discovered to be in battle array and fortified. Gen. Forrest, with a part of his dismounted cavalry, led the charge in person, and that night the breastworks were in our possession. The enemy after burning their supply train, had evacuated the position and moved on. The next morning, Wednesday, our troops were early on the march, Forrest leading, Stuart next, and Cheatham following—Lee was still in the rear, but coming up. The enemy were closely pushed, retreated rapidly, and left evidences of their haste on every side. Wagons half burned, or with wheels out, and animals weltering in their own fresh blood, were strewn along the road. After traveling in this manner for about 7 miles, Stuart sent word to the rear that he had brought the Federals to bay, and they were two miles in his front, in line of battle, occupying a range of hills. By the time a disposition of our forces was made for an assault, the yankee columns broke into marching order, and moved on as before. A short distance ahead, the Federals again made a stand. We prepared as before to attack. No sooner were the preparations complete, however, than the yankees resumed their march, and thus gained time for their wagon trains and artillery. On reaching the last named ridge on which the enemy had halted, we saw before us the town of Franklin, and in front of it three strong lines of battle, in three heavy series of breast-works.

At first it was thought best, by reason of the lateness of the hour—it now being afternoon—to delay the attack until daylight of the following morning, and then to open with a park of 100 pieces of artillery, and follow this cannonade with a charge; but the object of Gen. Hood was to defeat the yankee army before it reached the outskirts of Nashville, and he feared, from its demoralized condition, that it would escape during the night. An attack was, therefore, ordered to be made at once. Stuart and Forrest made a detour to the right, and by 5 o'clock had struck the enemy a stunning blow on his left flank. Cheatham now moved up, and joining his right as near as practicable to Stuart's left, the battle was joined and waged with fierceness on both sides. Thousands of our soldiers were standing once more on their own soil, and some in sight of their own homes, and they fought with every incentive in their hearts that can urge manhood to do noble deeds. The enthusiasm of the troops was glorious—the country a vast unbroken plain, as level as a table—and the sight of those long dark lines, fringed with fire and smoke, with 20,000 rifles mingling their sharp notes with the deeper thunders of the artillery, was well calculated to inspire the heroism which impelled our army on to victory. Major Generals, brigadiers, and colonels rode in front of their commands, waving hats and urging on the troops. Men fell wounded and dead—great rents were torn—but with the steadiness of veterans, the gaps were filled by the living, and the column moved on.

The first line of breastworks was swept clean. Our loss had been great. The noble Cleburne fell, shot through the head with four balls, and died on the ramparts. Gist, previously wounded in the leg, had refused to leave the field, and limping along on foot, cheering his men, finally received a ball through the breast, that took away *his* precious life; while Brown, Manigault, Strahl and scores of field and staff officers, who had exposed themselves at the head of their troops, were either killed or wounded. Still, our men faltered not. Dashing on they reached the second line. The Federals were stubborn. On the right they had charged Bate's division and gained a momentary advantage; but recovering, that gallant officer was again at the front, and with his brave Tennesseans, doing splendid service. For a time, the Yankees held their breastworks, and the fighting was hand to hand between those in the ditch on the outside and those behind the entrenchments. But the struggle was not long, and again the foe was flying across the field. It was night, however, and the difficulties of continuing the battle so great, that at 2 o'clock a. m., save the occasional spattering of musketry, the grand chorus of battle was at an end. The next morning, it was discovered that the Federals had evacuated the position, and were in full retreat to Nashville. It was likewise discovered that Thomas had been largely reinforced, and thus enabled to make the stubborn resistance which had not been anticipated by Gen. Hood.

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STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 21 inst., a Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about four years old; both his hind feet are white, one has more white than the other, he has a white spot in his face. He was stolen by the horse thief Fry, and the last heard of him he was in his possession at Molson Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse to me or information so that I can get him again. My address is Argyle P. O. Cumberland county, N. C.

SARAH ANN GADDEY
Dec'r 9 92*(pd)

Lost Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 21, 1864, No. 1209, to James Armstrong, for eight hundred dollars for 4 per cent. interest per annum—under act 17th Feb'y 1864.

Dec'r 16, 1864. 96*pd

WAR NEWS.

From South Carolina.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Grahamville, S. C., reports no news from the enemy this morning. A gentleman just from Savannah reports that Sherman has sent the 17th army corps to Bradford to cooperate with Foster's troops between Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Macon reports the enemy, 1,000 or 2,000 strong, with wagons and artillery, on Ologee River, moving in the direction of Southwestern Georgia.

Exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—The flag of truce boat to-day at Varina brought Col. Mulford, who has had an interview with Col. Ould, our exchange agent. Another interview takes place to-day, and it is supposed that Col. Mulford will submit propositions for a renewal of exchanges.

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—The Baltimore American of the 6th has dispatches from Hilton Head, stating that Sherman's army is quietly resting, having undertaken no new aggressive movement. Kilpatrick's cavalry, however, is constantly in service, watching Hardee's army which is organizing for the new campaign.

A telegram from Courtland, Ala., says that Steadman has captured and burned Hood's pontoon train, and captured 600 mules, 1000 wagons and 200 hogs. He reports Forrest near Russellville, Ala.

Mr. Stanton, Sec'y of War, has gone to Savannah to confer with Sherman.

A Memphis telegram of the 4th claims that Dana's raid on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad was completely successful. 25 bridges were burned, 4000 carbines and a large amount of ammunition were captured.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions of thanks to Capt. Collins for the seizure of the Florida.

A Terrible Calamity.—On Saturday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the Paymaster's department in the building immediately south of the C. & S. C. railroad, and N. C. railroad passenger shed, and before assistance could be admitted it became impossible to subdue the flames. The next building and adjoining, one of the largest in the Southern Confederacy, occupied as a government warehouse, was soon destroyed. The fire then communicated with the large warehouse just being completed, to the south of the depot shed, thence to the shed, a large and beautiful structure, thence it crossed to the north, destroying the old buildings formerly used as a depot and ticket office of the C. & S. C. railroad, all of which were totally destroyed. The fire then ranged eastward, consuming the western wing of the N. C. railroad depot owned by the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad company.

The loss by this conflagration cannot be correctly estimated. The government, railroad companies and associations, to say nothing of the loss private individuals will sustain, cannot fall much if any short of $20,000,000. Our railroad companies have lost heavily; and the Tredegar Iron Works company, of Richmond, have also suffered heavily.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Currency Projects.—In the Senate last week Mr. Oldham, of Texas, offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of adopting the following measures as a means of restoring and sustaining the financial credit of the Government, to-wit:

"1st. Of limiting the outstanding circulation of Treasury notes by law, so that it shall never exceed the maximum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

"2d. Of levying a tax of one hundred per cent upon all the subjects of taxation specified in the act of Feb'y 1864, to be collected in Treasury notes at their market value in specie, the value to be ascertained and made known from time to time, in a mode prescribed by law.

"3d. Of levying an export duty of twenty-five per centum upon the value of all exports, to be collected in specie or in the coupons of the five hundred million loan under the act of Feb'y 17, 1864, the specie so collected to be applied to the redemption of the coupons of said loan."

Mr. Oldham said he would not move the reference of the resolutions at present, as he desired to address the Senate in regard to them. He would call the attention of the Senate now to the second resolution. Under the act of February last, the tax levied is five per cent in Confederate money, without reference to its value. The resolution proposes a tax for value, to be collected in Confederate money, without regard to the amount of currency, to raise that value. Under the act of February the tax payer is interested in obtaining the amount of his tax in Treasury notes for the least possible value. The more Confederate notes depreciate the less value the amount of his tax will cost. But, under the resolution, the amount will enlarge with the depreciation and inure to the benefit of the Government. It will be to the interest of the tax payer and holder of Confederate money to appreciate it, as they cannot be benefited in any manner by its depreciation.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Another young and gallant spirit gone.—We regret to announce that Lt. Ivey Foreman of this place, of the Navy, is no more. He died in Richmond of Typhoid fever in December. At the time the war broke out young Foreman was a student in the Naval College at Annapolis. He left Annapolis and came home, tendered his services to the Secretary of the Navy, which were accepted. Since then he has been in active service in that arm of our country's defence. He was in the Naval engagements in Hampton Roads in which the Merimack played so conspicuous a part, and in the one which took place in the waters of the Albemarle Sound, in both of which he is said to have behaved gallantly. At the time of his death he was in command of one of the C. S. Ships. (The Torpedo we believe.)

Tarborough Southerner.

General Hospital No. 3, Goldsboro'.—The following will show the operations of this Hospital during the past year; Admitted during the year, 2,287; Returned to duty, 867; Transferred, 866; Furloughed, 372; Died, 39; Deserted, 10. Total, 2154; Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1865, 133.—*State Journal.*

Prisoners of War in Richmond.—Of the fifty odd thousand yankee prisoners computed to be now held in the South, not over two thousand are confined in Richmond, and more than the half of these are in the hospital.—*Examiner.*

The "time honored and universally known door keeper" of the White House, domestically called Edward, publicly named Jimmy, who has been in office since General Jackson's day, was discharged by Mrs. Lincoln last week.

Sixty thousand dollars in silver bars have been received at San Francisco from Idaho, the first shipment of silver from the new silver mines in Southwestern Idaho, which promise to rival those in Nevada.

The New York News says: Preston Williams, a Baptist minister in Kentucky, was lately conscripted for the Federal army. His congregation were going to buy him a substitute, but he told them he would lead to the Confederate army as many as would follow him, rather than allow a substitute to go into the Federal army for him. He went with two hundred and thirty-five followers.